PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,744—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 20, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

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			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th July.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st „
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th „
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th „
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th „
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st „

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Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

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ORION	R. Mayer	2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Regliano	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. „
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October „
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st „ „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,544 tons, on or about the 23rd July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, about the 28th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 25th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 1st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Chambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th July 1896.

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In INDIA, always takes a prominent place in the day's proceedings ; as in proportion to the Care bestowed upon it, depends to a large extent THE COMFORT OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

FOR THE HAIR. Use KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, which will give great comfort and coolness to the head, besides promoting the Growth of the Hair.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold............	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

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MR. CARL S. GUNNERY,
AT ESPLANADE HOTEL.
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SPECIAL LADIES' RETIRING ROOM.
EVERY COMFORT! COOL ROOM!!

TUESDAY, 21st JULY,
MR. CARL GUNNERY IN FACTS AND FANCIES OF THE STAGE.
THURSDAY, 23rd JULY,
"HOW TO WRITE A SKETCH,"
Assisted by Local Amateurs.
Chairs, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Thursday, the 2 th August, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

18th July, 1896.

BOUQUETS, CUT FLOWERS, &c., can be obtained as heretofore on written order addressed to the MALEE in charge, Valentine Lodge, Sungum, Poona.

CRAWFORD, BURDER & CO.,
Solicitors for the Executor of the late Mr. Thomas Bromley.

Bombay, 18th July, 1896.

THE COTTON GINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ginning Factory of the above Company situated at Kalol in Kadi Division, Gaikwadi State, is to be SOLD AWAY.

It contains:—

1. One Plot of Ground, opposite to Kalol Station, measuring about seven vighas and annually Rs. 19-3-6 or thereabouts to be paid to His Highness' Government, and one well, adjoining to it, with a right to use its water for all purposes.
2. One Main Building of brick and chunam foundation and corrugated iron sheet walls, and roof, engine-house pucca-built and corrugated iron roof, boiler-house of corrugated iron sheets, office and merchant quarters and one bungalow.
3. One horizontal tandem compound condensing engine, high pressure cylinder 12 in. low pressure cylinder 22 in., stroke 2 in., condenser at the back and rope driving made by well-known makers, Messrs. Shorrocks and Co., in 1893.
4. One Lancashire boiler double flues, 24 ft. by 6 ft. of 100 lbs. pressure per square inch, of Messrs. William Wilson and Co.
5. Thirty Gins of latest improvements of five bearings 1½ in. crank shaft, of Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co.
6. One single opener.
7. One lathe, one drilling machine, one fire pump, one cart weighing scale, one beam scale, shaftings, pulleys, with top driving arrangements and all necessary tools.
8. One baling press kucha.

All the above Machinaries were bought quite new in 1893 and have worked for a few days, now in good order.

Gentlemen desirous of buying the same are requested to send in their Tenders to the address of Mr. KAPILRAM KESHAVRAM, one of the Liquidators at the Rajnagar Mill, Ahmedabad, with a sum of Rupees One thousand as deposit, within the 5th day of August 1896.

The Liquidators are not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

KILABHAI DOOLUBHRAM,
KAPILRAM KESHAVRAM,
Liquidators.

Ahmedabad, 14th July, 1896.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FUNDS of this Leading British Office at 31st December, 1895, were:—

PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 2,45,640
GENERAL RESERVE AND FIRE RE-INSURANCE	£ 20,40,000
PROFIT AND LOSS 1895	£ 818,686
GLOBE ANNUITY FUND	£ 1,102,800
LIFE AND ANNUITY FUND	£ 4,860,056

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BRANDIES
May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF HANDSOME CARRIAGES AND GREY ARAB HORSE.

Under instructions from Bai Jerbai, widow of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.:—

1 handsome mail phae on by Kesterton.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 handsome grey Arab horse and a set of single harness.

SALE OF A CARRIAGE AND HORSE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gunny, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m.—

1 round-shaped victoria in good order, with a handsome grey Arab horse and set of plated mounted single harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 Express rifle No. 2·500 bore, by Rodda & Co., London, with implements.
1 iron-framed cottage pianoforte, by Rose & Co.
1 cyclostyle.
1 hand camera, complete, by Archer, Liverpool.
2 pairs binoculars.
1 set stereo lenses, &c.
2 fancy bronze and glass fish-bowls, fan time-pieces, and inkstands.

An invoice of English perambulators with rubber tyred wheels 24 cases, each 2 dozen pints Masonic bitter.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of marble tables, tepoys, sofas, chairs, cabinets easy and light chairs, wardrobes with mirror doors, chest of drawers, dumbwaiters, writing table, bookstands, dressing and washhand tables, camp tables, towel horse, cane matting, &c.

On account of planter to close account—
2 cases Ceylon tea.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 safety bicycle by Swift.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MUMBADEVEE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Gokabai, wife of Lalljee Pragjee and daughter and transferee of the mortgagee Thacker Runchordas T. olsidas and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Sonabai, wife of Hurrisunker Bhaskerjee, the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing ther on, situate on the Northern side of Mumbadevee Street, in the Registration sub district of Bombay containing (48) square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 5 and Street No. 16 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East and West by the property of the late Hon'ble Juggonath Shunkersett, on the North by the temple of Shree Moorlidhur, and on the South by the Mumbadevee Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the underwriters the undernoted bales of piece-goods which formed part of the cargo of boat No. 3266 recently sunk in harbour.

4481—1 bale piece-goods.
1 780-79 L L and Co.—1 bale piece-goods.
15701 or 15761—4 bale piece-goods,
15748—1 bale piece-goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 2190 BAGS OF WHEAT FLOUR.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Flour Mills, near Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, by order of the Agents and on account and risk of Mahomed Meralli—

230 bags shop flour No. 3, each 6 maunds.
On account and risk of Bhawanjee Dossa—
60 bags shop flour No. 2, each 6 maunds.
On account and risk of Govindjee Meghjee—
170 bags shop flour No. 3, each 6 maunds.
On account and risk of Allarakhia Fazal—
200 bags shop flour No. 2, each 6 maunds.
500 do. do. 3, do. do.
On account and risk of Pursbotom Saojee—
480 bags shop flour No. 3, each 6 maunds.
On account and risk of Veljee Kalidass—
550 bags shop flour No. 2, each 6 maunds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF "FATEHMARIES."

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 619 of 1894 (wherein John Mahomed Hajee Abd Satar is plaintiff and Hajee Abdool Hajee Abd Satar defendant), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Jackaria Bunder, the following three fatehmaries:—

1. Fatehmari "Masamudi Salamati," registered tonnage 98, No. 4151.
2. Fatehmari "Bhima," registered tonnage 77¼. No. 2749.
3. Fatehmari "Burkati," registered tonnage 77¾, No. 7852.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, ANTIQUARIAN PAPERS, &c.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th July at 2 p.m., at the Esplanade Storeyard, Fort, consisting teak posts, door, railing, old iron, pickaxes, gas lanterns, glass lamps, cut trees, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1896.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY!
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TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th, to MONDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 1 per cent. for the Half-year, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, to registered SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June, 1896.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.
(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRIES for the October meeting to be held on the 3rd, 6th, 8th and 10th October 1896, CLOSE on SATURDAY, 1st August.

The 1st entries for the Governor's Cup CLOSE on 15th July. Special Attention is drawn to No. II GENERAL CONDITIONS.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

Madras, 7th July, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

ABERDEEN WHISKY,
SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

J. J. BORDES'
ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

ARMANDE FRERE'S
CHAMPAGNE.
CUVÉE RESERVÉE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts	Rs. 36
One dozen Pints	„ 20

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(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & CO.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
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TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

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FYZABAD

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THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office. Bombay

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1896.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	„ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

E. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID.............. £600,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

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SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras,
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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J. B. LEE.
Agent.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

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OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

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REVENUE	£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,
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EWART LATHAM & Co.,
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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TRETIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Second do.	„ 2-8
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Second do.	„ 4½ „
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

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Post Free.

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Qarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,451½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,375
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		735
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	70
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	--	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	725
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,810
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,090
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,180
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	670
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,250
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	710
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	630
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	700
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	815
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	830
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	605
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	780
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	275
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	700
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	890
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	925
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	290
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,285
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,551
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2900
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	705
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdRs20	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,080
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,330
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,325
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,025
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	410
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	370
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	505
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs30	760
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	50	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	680
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	700
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	1,020
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	177½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	377½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	381
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	376	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,080	10	dvd Rs65	1,280
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	417½
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	7,100
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,800
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	420	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ot.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500		200	1	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	385
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	190
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ot.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,060xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		130
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	31½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£18	...		
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		430
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-1	Nom.
Gold Leaf	,, 27-2	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,, 26-14	
Do. do. new	,, 26-12	
Australia bar Gold	,, 26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	,, 26-8	
Sovereigns	,, 17-2	
Do. Dragons	,, 17	
Silver [illegible]	,, 95-11	
[illegible] Do.	,, [illegible]	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 7-54m., 7-2a. Low water, 0-38m., 1-46a.
The Sun Mills, Church Gate Street, 5 p.m.
Y.M.C.A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
The Cinematographe, Watson's Hotel, 7, 9-15, and 10 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Culna entered, and the R. I. M. S. Clive and the steamer Crescent left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Nawab, Hochheimer, and Brindisi left the dock on Saturday.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-30. Members of the Gymkhana and Rangers are requested to turn out punctually.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Ashadi Ekadashi Fair, will be held, to-day, at Bhuleshwar, Walkeshwar, and Baboolnath Temples.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Medusa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Monday).

A PARSEE ARMY COMMISSARIAT OFFICER.—Mr. Cowasjee Khambatta, of the firm of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co., of Zanzibar, has been appointed Army Commissariat Officer and Paymaster at Mombassa, in the territories of the British East Africa Protectorate. Mr. Cowasjee formerly held the post of Cashier and Collector in the service of the late Imperial British African Company, and gave satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

THE PARSEE SWIMMING BATH.—A swimming bath for the exclusive use of Parsees has been opened by Messrs. Dadabhoy and Framroze Cursetjee Golwalla since the 1st inst., at Lower Colaba, on the premises of Mr. Chanda Ramjee. There is a tank of fresh water, 80 feet long by 40 feet broad, available for the purposes of the bath. A platform has been erected in the tank for the use of beginners. Over a hundred Parsees have already enrolled themselves on the bath muster.

BURGLARY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.—Sadoo Appa, who resides at Dadur Road, and keeps his pan shop at the Elphinstone Road, has reported to the police that about half-past 9 o'clock, on Friday night, he closed his shop, and having fastened the door with a padlock, went home. About half-past 5 o'clock, on the following morning, when he went to open the shop, he found the padlock lying on the door step, apparently opened by means of a duplicate key, and on entering the place discovered that Rs. 20-8 in cash had been stolen from the till.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Hussein Dawood and another Mahomedan were charged with robbing Essabai, a Mahomedan girl, about five years old, of a earring. Hussein, who is a boy of about twelve years, took the girl with him on the pretence of buying for her a toy, and taking her on the verandah of a house, he removed the ornament by the assistance of the second accused. The child shouted out, and several neighbours, ran up to the scene. The accused ran away, but were chased and arrested. First accused was ordered to be kept in the Reformatory for six years, while the second accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL TRAP ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Krishna Talook, a Hindu, aged forty-five years, lately a cook in the employ of a Marwaree, residing at Champagully. About 7 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 8th inst., deceased was walking along the Cathedral Street, when a victoria driven by one Nema Moolji came from behind at a moderate pace, and the driver called out to the deceased, who attemptd to get aside, but before he could get clear of the horse, the animal stamped on his right foot, injuring the fourth and the fifth toes. A policeman came upon the scene, and advised the deceased to go with him to a hospital, but the man refused to do so, saying that he was not much hurt. He then walked to his master's place, and applied some household remedies to the injured toes, which appeared to be healing until about Thursday last, when the deceased was attacked with lock-jaw and was unable to swallow any food. On the following morning Krishna was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the tetanic spasms increased in severity, and he died on Friday night, at 10 o'clock. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

A SAD TALE OF ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD.—The "Indian Spectator," in its yesterday's issue, relates a sad tale of enforced widowhood. Our contemporary states:—A particularly sad and heart-rending tale of the extremities to which "enforced widowhood" leads unfortunate girls, and of the unenviable plight to which it brings her family and relations, comes to us from Poona—the unfortunate Poona of bluster and pseudo-patriotism, of hypocrisy and heartlessness. A young and beautiful widow girl, of an old and well-known family, died suddenly the other day, and as her corpse was being carried to the cremation ground, the police, suspecting something wrong, stopped it on the way and took it for "post mortem" examination. The girl was found to be quick with child, and it is suspected that she died either of poison, self-administered, or of some strong drug given to cause abortion. The police and the Chemical Examiner will look to that. For the present we ask our Poona friends to ponder deeply over this dark tragedy, and say if it is not the inhuman system of enforced widowhood which is primarily and solely responsible for the dire fate which befell the girl, before and after death, and for the shame and humiliation brought on her unhappy family. Here was a girl, young, beautiful, and of a respectable and rich family. Her fate shows she had sensibility too. She was born to make a man happy, to be the fine mistress of a household, to be the mother of children, and a useful member of society. Your cruel custom has deprived the world of her, led her into a life of pain and misery, and brought the police into the family. Unhappily, the whole affair has come into the light of the day. But you know well that the succumbing of child-widows to the unconquerable cravings of nature, to the seductions of sinful man, and the subjecting of respectable families to the unthinking scandals of the multitude, is by no means a rare occurrence.

A SERIOUS ATTACK ON A SOLDIER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Tookaram Shidhooji, Khodabux Cadurbux, Peerun Kadur, and Vassanji Jeeven again surrendered to their bail-bonds, and were charged by Inspector Saunderson before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to George Ross, a Gunner in the 24th Company Royal Artillery, Colaba, on the night of Tuesday, the 7th instant, at the junction of Grant and Falkland Roads. The facts of the case were that, about 10 o'clock on the night in question, Ross, who had been, in company of a comrade, named Charles Beales, drinking in several liquor shops in that part of the town, walked up to the junction of Falkland and Grant Roads, and seeing a victoria, shouted out for it, addressing the driver at the same time in filthy language. The driver seeing the drunken state of the gunner, whipped his horse and drove away. Ross and his companion followed the conveyance, and overtook it at a short distance. The driver jumped off the coach box and struck Ross with the butt end off the whip with some violence. Ross and his comrade returned the blows, when the driver called out for assistance, and a large number of natives, including, it is alleged, the four accused, assembled at the spot, and Ross received severe drubbing, sustaining two serious wounds on the head, which necessitated his detention at St. George's Hospital and subsequently at the Station Hospital, Upper Colaba. The victoria driver, who was the cause of the row and injury to Ross, made his escape good immedeately after the crowd had assembled on the spot, and although the police made a rigorous inquiry about him, he could not be traced. The four accused, who denied the charge, stating that they took no part in the scuffle, were arrested, being pointed to the police on the following morning by a Mahomedan, who loafs about that locality. The evidence as to the identity of the accused was quite insufficient, and his Worship discharged them.

SUICIDE OF A SHOEMAKER'S WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Gunga, a Hindu woman, aged thirty-five years, the wife of one Pandoo Sayaji, a shoemaker, residing at the 1st Street, Marine Lines. About three weeks ago, the deceased, without her husband's knowledge, pledged some of her ornaments with a Marwaree for Rs. 25, and gave that amount to a friend of hers, who shortly afterwards left Bombay for his native country. Not only this, but she also stood security for a further amount of money on behalf of the same friend. The matter remained to be a secret until about five days ago, when the Marwaree, with whom the ornaments had been pledged, came to the house, and demanded the money from the deceased. The husband, who was then present in the house, asked deceased what money the Marwaree had been demanding, when she stated to him about the pledge of the ornaments as well as the fact of her becoming a security on behalf of the friend. The husband, on hearing this story, became angry with her, and scolded her severely on that day, and also on several occasions subsequently. Since then Gunga appeared to be sullen, and did not take her food regularly. About 7 o'clock, on Friday morning, the husband awoke, and found deceased lying unconscious in her bed. He aroused her, and asked her what the matter was with her, and she replied that she had taken some opium to destroy herself. The husband took her in a victoria to the Goculdas Tejapl Hospital, where the house-surgeon, on examination, found her suffering from opium poisoning. Gunga remained under treatment, but she never rallied, and died at half-past 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to opium poisoning. This medical evidence, coupled with the evidence of the servant to a licensed opium vendor at Cheera Bazar, who stated that the deceased purchased, on Thursday last, two annas worth of opium from his shop, proved conclusively that the death was due to opium poisoning, the opium being self-administered, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision, on Friday, in the case in which Rukhimudin Sheik Husein was charged with having attempted to outrage the modesty of a young lady, named Mariumbi. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Solomon, High Court pleader, and the accused was defended by Mr. Lalkaka. The case for the prosecution was that the young lady and the accused had been staying on different floors of the same house in Lohar Chawl, and were known to each other. On the morning of Tuesday, the 4th instant, as the complainant was passing by the rooms of the accused, the latter caught hold of her, lifted her up bodily in his arms, and carried her away to his bed room, and there began to take certain liberties with her. Someone in the house having informed her father, the latter came down burning with indignation and anger, and finding the doors of the bed room chained from inside, asked the accused to open them, but as no reply came, with the assistance of some friends he forcibly kicked them open, and found his daughter with the accused seated on a couch. The police were informed promptly, and a constable, after hearing the statements of the parties, arrested the accused. In the course of the day the accused was placed before Mr. Hamilton, and was bailed out. In cross-examination it was elicited that the young lady and the accused were intimately known to each other for a long time, that once she had actually lived with the parents of the accused as their guest, and that the young couple were in love with each other. During May last a marriage settlement was actually concluded. About a week ago, however, owing to certain domestic reasons, the mother of the accused objected to the match, which had to be broken. Bitter ill-feeling between the two families was the natural result, which ended in a violent domestic quarrel about a week ago. In the face of this family storm, however, it appeared that the friendship and love of the young couple had not vanished, and the young lady continued her harmless visits to the family of the accused. It was otherwise, however, with her father who, smarting under the pain of the public odium consequent on the refusal of the accused's family to accept his daughter, brought this charge. His Worship observed that there was hardly any evidence to support the charge, and dismissed the case.

PENALTY FOR MAKING A VEXATIOUS COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Inspector Mynn charged Bhaiji Bhixoo, owner of a house of ill-fame at Dammer Lane, with theft of silver ornaments, consisting of four bangles, six finger rings, and one nose ornament, collectively valued at Rs. 19, the property of Rhimatbee, a woman of immoral character, residing in a brothel, kept by one Abdulla Mahomed, at Girgaum. Mr. Velinker defended the accused. The story of the prosecution was that, about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening of the 14th instant, the prosecutrix, Rahimatbi, had an altercation with Abdulla, the keeper of the house, in consequence of which the woman left Abdulla's protection about midnight, and went to the brothel, kept by the accused at Dammer Lane. Here she inquired for one Halima, a friend of hers, and on seeing her, requested her to allow her to remain in the house for the night. She was allowed to do so. About 10 o'clock, on the following morning, two men, named Namma Hurri and Shaik Mahomed Shaik Hoosein, who had been probably sent by Abdulla, went to the prosecutrix, and asked her if she intended to return to Abdulla's house. The prosecutrix replied in the affirmative. The accused then came up, and in the presence of the above two men, asked Rahimatbi to take off all the ornaments which she had on her person, threatening her at the same time that if she refused to do so he would break her bones. Terrified at the threat, the prosecutrix removed all the ornaments from her person and handed them to the accused, who put them in his pocket. About noon on the same day, Abdulla went to the house, and took the prosecutrix away to his house. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Abdulla asked Rahimatbi where the ornaments which had been on her person were. The prosecutrix replied that she had been robbed of the ornaments by the accused at his house of ill-fame. The prosecutrix then, at the instigation of Abdulla, made a report to the police, charging accused with theft. Inspector Mynn arrested the accused, and upon an inquiry ascertained that the charge was a trumped-up one, and made with a view to bring accused into trouble. It appeared that there was an ill-feeling existing between the man Abdulla and the accused Bhaiji regarding a woman, named Allem, who had been taken away by the accused from Abdulla's house. Allem owed Rs. 40 to Abdulla, who asked accused either to return the woman or to pay him Rs. 40, which were due to him from the woman, and which the accused refused to comply with, and hence Abdulla put up complainant to charge the accused. On being questioned by the court, the accused denied the charge, stating that it was a false one. When the prosecutrix came to his house, she had no ornaments on her person. The police searched his house, but nothing was found. His Worship, on the evidence, acquitted accused, and ordered complainant to pay Rs. 50 to him as compensation for preferring a vexatious and malicious charge against him.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE well-known professor of Indian music, Mowla Bukhs, whose fame as such had spread throughout the country, died early on Friday morning last, at his residence, at Baroda, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The deceased had made a name for himself in the cultivation and development of Indian music which no one has equalled within the last half-century. From his infancy he received instructions under well-known masters or "oostads" on the "sitar," "bin," "jaltrang," &c., and obtained a high proficiency in playing upon them. He studied the art of music in Northern India for about fifteen years, and remained for several years in the Carnatic, where he also studied the principles of English music to a certain extent. On the lines of Sanskrit and English books of music, he prepared notation books for Indian music under the patronage of the present Maharaj of Baroda. Mowla Bukhs gained his first introduction in that city in the time of Maharaj Gunpatrao; whose successor, Khunderao Maharaj, made him a State musician. In 1875 the deceased proceeded on a visit to Calcutta, where he had the honour of giving an exhibition of his mastery over the "bin" and his general knowledge of Indian music before Lord Northbrook, the then Governor-General, who, in appreciation of his musical talents, presented him with a gold medal. During his stay in Mysore, the deceased received rich presents from the late Maharaj. He also received presents and testimonials for his musical talents from several other Native Princes and Chiefs. Finally, the present Gaekwar, pleased with his high proficiency in Indian music, engaged him on a monthly salary as a State musician about twelve years ago. In 1886 a music school was opened in Baroda, and Mowla Bukhs was appointed as its professor. Seeing the advantages afforded by the school, the Maharaj ordered music schools to be opened in Nowsari, Pattan, and other places in his territories; and five schools, attended by about 300 pupils, are now maintained in the Baroda State. About twenty-five young men, trained in music under the deceased, have found lucrative employment in different places in this country. The deceased imparted a good musical education to his two sons, Moortoozakhan and Allaoodin. The former has obtained remarkable mastery over the "bin"; and the Maharaj has engaged him as a State musician on a monthly stipend. The latter has been sent by the Maharaj to England to study English music with a view to its principles being adapted to Indian music. Young Allaoodin has made good progress in his studies, and has won a gold medal for them. The deceased was well known in Bombay in connection with several concerts he gave at the Gayen Uttejak Mandali (the Native Philharmonic Society). It is said that some of his pupils propose to raise a memorial in his honour.

Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt has filed a suit in the Court of the Joint-Magistrate at Agra against Mr. Marolly under sections 500 and 504 of the Indian Penal Code, charging him with defamation of character and provocation with intent to cause a breach of the peace. The complainant states he was paying his addresses to the defendant's daughter, who is considerably younger than himself, and presented her with a pair of valuable gold bangles, on the stipulation that they would be returned in case the engagement fell through. Later on finding he had failed to win the young lady's affections he wrote to her father attributing his failure to the disparity of age and broke off the engagement, asking for the return of the bangles. The reply was a most abusive and calumnious letter, which forms the basis of the charge, and the bangles were not returned. The case excites great interest, as it was originally tried by the Cantonment Magistrate and dismissed. An appeal was filed before Mr. Wells, the District Judge, who ordered the District Magistrate to re-try it. The latter transferred it to the Joint-Magistrate's file, who holds that a *prima facie* case has been made out. Mr. Willis, pleader, appears for Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt and Mr. Moore, Barrister, for Mr. Marolly.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 15th July 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 11th July 1896	6,091,100
Balance to be remitted from 12th June 1896 to 31st March 1897	10,408,900

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE HOSKING.)

A DISPUTED CONSIGNMENT OF IVORY.

LALBAI AND FATMABAI VS. HASHAM NOORMAHOMED KHOJA.

THE plaintiffs in the case are the widow and daughter, and the legal representatives, of Khoja Jaffer Khakiani, deceased, and they appealed from a decision of Mr. H. W. de Sausmarez, Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Zanzibar. Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant and respondent.

The Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the court on the appeal, said: We agree with the Consular Court that the evidence adduced by the plaintiffs, who are the legal representatives of Jaffer Khakiani, deceased, is not sufficient to justify the Court in decreeing the claim of the plaintiffs for the rent said to have been paid by Jaffer on the defendant's account or for the balance of the price of the cloves which were sold by Jaffer to the defendant. In so far as these items of the claim of the plaintiffs are concerned we see no reason to interfere with the decision at which the Consular Court has arrived. The claim of the plaintiffs in respect of the ivory consigned by Jaffer through the defendant for sale in Bombay stands upon a different footing. We regret that as to this we have not the written judgment of the Judge of the lower Court to guide us as to the reasons which led him to distrust the evidence called for the plaintiffs. The cross-examination of the witnesses discloses so far as we can see nothing to their detriment. We proceed to examine the evidence upon this part of the case. The claim which the plaintiffs make is that the defendant shall render them an account of the ivory, consisting of about eight faslas, which the deceased Jaffer consigned through the defendant for sale in Bombay. The date of the consignment is not stated in the plant, but the witness Awad says that it was made about two and a half months or more before Jaffer died in or about the month of Ashad S. 1947 (July 1890). The defendant denies that any consignment of ivory at all was entrusted him by Jaffer. The first question which arises for determination is whether the plaintiffs have proved that such a consignment was made. The "onus" of proving the affirmative lies on the plaintiffs. The evidence in support of it is first that of Awad who says that he was a servant of Jaffer, and that some two and a half months or more before the death of Jaffer (which occurred in July 1890) he weighed six or seven pieces of ivory and took them by Jaffer's direction to the defendant's place, where he saw them sewed up in bags for export. This evidence, if believed, proves the consignment, but would be of little weight standing by itself. The next witness Moosa Allarukhia strongly corroborates it. He is a creditor of the plaintiffs, but otherwise does not appear to have any interest in the result of the suit. He says that he, on behalf of the widow of Jaffer asked the defendant for an account and payment for the ivory. The defendant told him that he had shipped it to Bombay and had not received the account. He wrote several letters to the defendant, but received no replies. These the defendant does not produce. This evidence would not be very convincing were it not that eventually he sent the defendant a registered letter which is forthcoming. It was written in March 1892 in the name of the deceased Jaffer. It recites that the writer had already sent six or seven letters to the defendant asking him to assits the plaintiffs in taking out probate. It then urges upon his attention that he had not made any settlement about the consignment and recapitulates the effect of the conversations which he had with Moosa, and concludes with a demand for an account and remittance and asks for a reply by registered post. To that letter the defendant sent no reply. This circumstance so strongly corroborates the evidence of Moosa that we feel that we may safely accept the letter as true. We have thus in support of the consignment:—(1). The evidence of Awad that he took ivory to the defendant. (2). The evidence of Moosa that he pressed the defendant when at Zanzibar for an account and payment for the ivory when the defendant stated that the accounts had not been received from Bombay. (3). A letter pressing for an account and payment in a formal manner being sent by registered post, and the fact that the defendant did not send a reply to it or deny the claim. This appears to us to make a strong "prima facie" case for the defendant to meet. He meets it only by a bare denial and keeps back his books. He admits that he kept books, which were, he says, burnt in the blockade in S. 1944, which (if true) does not account for not producing his books for subsequent years, and only produces the books of Kanji Hansraj which are quite insufficient to show that he did not ship Jaffer's ivory. As against the evidence to which we have referred we feel unable to accept the defendant's bare and unsupported denial. It appears to us that he is sheltering himself under the death of Jaffer and the probable absence of legal proof adducible by Jaffer's representatives rather than that the latter are putting forward a false and fictitious claim. We cannot see that it is a stale one. The ladies filed a suit in March 1893 soon after they were in a position to do so. There were difficulties in the way of their obtaining their letters of administration earlier. The transaction took place not long before the death of Jaffer, and Moosa shows that demands were made upon the defendant for an account soon after Jaffer's death. There is probability in the plaintiff's case that the shipment was made through the defendant. Jaffer and he were connected by marriage. The evidence of Merali and the admitted copra purchase prove that they had mutual dealings and the defendant was in the habit of consigning ivory. It is not contended that the absence of the defendant from Zanzibar does not prevent the statute of limitation being a bar to the suit. The decree which the plaintiff could properly obtain would be for an account, but as the defendant does not produce his books and denies the consignment altogether, and as the plaintiffs could not prove more than they have proved in the suit, a decree for an account would be useless. We must presume as againts the defendant under these circumstances that the plaintiffs' estimate of the value of the ivory is correct and pass a decree for that amount Drs. 700 and costs in proportion throughout.

THE LATE DR. ANNA MORESHWUR KUNTE.

SOME of the vernacular papers speak in terms of high praise of the medical attainments of Dr. Anna Moreshwur Kunte, whose death we announced the other day. The "Gujerati" writes:—In the sad death of Dr. Anna Moreshwur Kunte, B A., M. D., J. P. the native community has lost one of the ablest medical practitioners to be found in Western India. Born of very poor parents, he rose to the distinguished position he occupied by force of his character, by dint of hard industry and by his unquestionable talents. He was the first M. D. of this University, and the patience and perseverance he showed in order to win the goal of his ambition were truly remarkable. Like his late lamented brother, Mr. Madhavrao Kunte, he was a man of indomitable energy, singular moral courage, and original capacity. Both of them tried to strike out fresh paths in the industrial line at considerable self-sacrifice, but their efforts were not crowned with success. He was a staunch advocate of native medicine and edited with great care and research "Vagbhat's" well-known work on medicine the "Ashtanga Hridaya." He also wrote two small treatises on midwifery and the diseases of women. His edition of "Dnyaneshvari," the first Marathi version of the "Bhagvatgita," shows the transition that had taken place in his religious views and convictions. As Demonstrator of Anatomy at Grant Medical College he worked with an assiduity and conscientiousness rarely equalled and never surpassed by any other member of the college staff. His mastery of his own subject was thorough and complete, and during the last twenty years the college had not a more popular, competent and hard-working professor than Dr. Kunte. It is besides a known secret that some of the English professors owed and still owe their knowledge of anatomy and skill in surgery to him. He suffered from diabetes, which was further aggravated by another malady. Had he lived longer in the enjoyment of good health, he would have done not a little towards the regeneration of native medicine. But more than half his life was spent in fighting his way up a steep hill, and the other half was spent in experiments, trials, study and research amidst discouraging surroundings. He was too outspoken and pronounced in his views to be able to take any part in public movements. Under more favourable circumstances, and with less anxieties he would have rendered more substantial services to his countrymen, and once more his career illustrates how much talent, capacity, energy and experience is wasted in this country amidst the sore trials through which the cleverest men have to pass. Western India has lost in him one of whom it was justly proud, and his loss is indeed almost irreparable for a long time to come.—The "Indian Spectator" remarks of him: The late Dr. Kunte was probably the most learned and scientific of the native doctors of the day. He was the first M.D. of our University and continued, like his brother the late Mr. M. M. Kunte, a student to the end of his life, not only of his special subject medicine, but of general literature and philosophy. He was an admirer of the old native system of medicine and did his best to unite the best of it with the European lore. He was a scholar of the Marathi literature, especially the "Vedantic" one. He was an excellent teacher and should have been a "pucka" Professor at the Grant Medical College. Had not the dire disease, which has taken him away prematurely, cut short his career of active public and private duties, we would certainly have obtained from him much more than we have, in the spheres of medical science as well as of general literature.

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THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above corporation was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle. Mr. R. H. Macaulay was called to the chair. The chairman proposed "That clause 3 of the memorandum of association of the corporation be deleted and the following clause substituted therefor:—"3. The objects for which the company is established are: By and through the means of Messrs. Wallace & Co., of Bombay, Merchants, who shall at their option be the perpetual secretaries, treasurers and managers of the company of whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist, or by or through the means of other the secretaries, treasurers and managers for the time being of this company, to carry on trade with and at Burmah, Siam, Cochin-China, India, the Malay or Eastern Archipelago, Japan, Hongkong and the Chinese Treaty ports, but especially the timber and petroleum trades in all their branches, including treating and prepairng for the market, and for the purposes aforesaid to purchase or take on lease and work forests or tracts of timber and to purchase, take on lease, hire or otherwise acquire or construct land, mills buildings, easements, oil-fields, concessions, property and rights of all kinds, and to work, plan, develop, sell or otherwise turn the same to account, and also to purchase or otherwise acquire or construct manufactories for the purposes of the company's oil business only, also to charter, purchase or construct ships and boats for the conveyance of the company's goods or merchandize, to purchase timber the product of any of the countries aforesaid from other shippers or holders of the same either on account of the company itself or on joint account with such shippers or holders, also to carry on the business of commission agents without advance, and to enter into any arrangement for sharing profits or for joint adventure, co-operation or partnership in the company's timber trade with any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction in timber which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to form and establish joint stock companies or partnerships for the purpose only of carrying on partly or wholly the petroleum trade of the company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold any fully paid-up shares, stocks or securities of such companies or partnerships, and generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects." And that from the day on which the above change in the memorandum of association shall have received the sanction of the High Court and have come into force, article LXXVII of the articles of association of the corporation be deleted and the following article substituted therefor:—"77. The remuneration of the secretaries, treasurers and managers for the time being shall be a share of the nett profits arising from the business of the company during any official year, such nett profits to be ascertained after deducting for depreciation, wear-and-tear of the moveable and immoveable properties, leases, live-stock and other assets of the company and after deducting also such sums as the directors may carry to the Fire Insurance Fund, Underwriting Fund, Fixed Property Fund and Suspense Account to meet contingent depreciations or losses, equal in amount to the aggregate of the sums applied in payment of dividends to the shareholders both ordinary and preferential and of the sum set aside to the general reserve fund in each year, provided always that the sum to be received by them as remuneration in any one year shall not exceed a sum calculated at 5 per cent. on the gross proceeds of the business of the company for that year. This clause shall apply to the year commencing 1st June, 1896, and subsequent years." And also that on the same day the following new article be added to the articles of association of the corporation:—"The company shall not, without the previous sanction of a special resolution as defined in the Indian Companies' Act 1882, engage in the trade or manufacture of any product other than timber, oil, cutch, and bones, nor without such sanction as aforesaid acquire any interest in any oil-field in which the company was not already interested on the first day of September, 1895, nor engage in any trade or business at Hongkong or any of the Chinese Treaty ports. Provided that this shall not prevent the company from shipping goods for sale at Hongkong or at any such Treaty ports or elsewhere nor from carrying on business in any article of commerce as commission agents. And provided also that nothing in this clause contained shall preclude this company from holding fully paid-up shares in any other company, although such other company may be intersted in oil-fields other than those above referred to, but only upon the condition that this company shall have received partly in fully paid-up shares and partly in cash securities, bonds or debentures payment for a concession, right or privilege acquired by such other company from or through this company."

Mr. L. P. Russell seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dorabji Shroff said: Gentlemen,—In supporting the resolution before the meeting I am glad to say that the directors, and the secretaries and treasurers have throughout shown a desire to meet the wishes of the shareholders. Actuated as both sides were with a desire to promote the best interests of the corporation, an exchange of views was sure to result in an arrangement satisfactory to all. Such an arrangement is now placed before you for acceptance, and I have no doubt will be approved of by you. The somewhat vague and large powers which were contained in the resolution circulated on 30th November last, and which were to be found in the resolution brought forward at the meeting held on 28th March last, though in a slightly modified form, have now been rendered definite and placed under proper restrictions. You will notice that the company's operations have been confined to stated countries and areas instead of being spread over the world by such expressions as "neighbouring countries" and "the East," and so forth. Notwithstanding this restriction the field of operations is wide enough to engage and even to tax the energies of the most energetic of boards and secretaries. As regards the articles of commerce in which the company is to trade, while allowing the directors and the secretaries to continue to trade in timber, oil, cutch and bones as heretofore, powers are given to them to include any other articles which it may be found profitable to deal in, but with the sanction of a special resolution as defined in the Indian Companies' Act, 1882. It was felt by those responsible for the practical business of the corporation that it would be of advantage to the corporation if the directors had power to engage in trade, especially in timber, on joint account or in partnership with others. This power is now expressly given to them by the new "objects" clause. The executive also wanted power to do business as commission agents, and there was no reason why they should not have it. Accordingly, the new "objects" clause gives them such power, but without the power to make advances on the goods entrusted to them for sale on commission—The directors and the secretaries had seen the necessity for power to promote and establish joint stock companies for working the petroleum business and such power has been taken by the new "objects" clause with proper safeguards, such as that only fully paid-up shares of such joint stock companies should be taken. The provision about guaranteeing the dividends of such companies has been omitted. It will be seen, gentlemen, that the new "objects" clause is in every way a better one, which was most vague and wanted in precision. The new clause now submitted to you defines the scope and the extent, both territorially and as regards articles of merchandise of the corporation's operations and will give the directors and the secretaries all the powers which experience has shown to them to be necessary. The board and the secretaries will now be able to work with more confidence and less hesitation, and let us hope that the future operations of the company will be even more profitable than the past ones, and that the wisdom of the changes now made at the desire of the board will be justified by events. Lastly, gentlemen, the remuneration of the secretaries has been placed on a more satisfactory footing. Under article 77 of the present articles of association their remuneration is 5 per cent. on the gross proceeds. It will now be payable out of nett profits, and though such remuneration will always be a great deal more than the amount distributed among the shareholders as dividend, still it is a distinct gain to make it payable out of the nett and not the gross profits. For these reasons, gentlemen, I will vote for the adoption of the present resolutions and hope that it will commend itself to your approval.

The resolution was adopted.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MR. E. R. HENRY, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has published an exceedingly interesting report on the results of the working of the anthropometric system for the identification of old offenders during the past year. It seems that the measure of success in tracing the antecedents of criminals whom the local police fail to identify is steadily growing. Of the 641 persons who could not be locally recognised the Central Office last year indentified 162, equivalent to 25·7 per cent., as compared with 21 per cent. in 1894. In fifty-four of these cases the name and residence given by the suspect proved to be correct. But as criminals, in order to defeat enquiries, sometimes give the correct name and address of persons other than themselves, this information until verified is useless. Without anthropometry, the only course would have been to call witnesses, but this entails delay, and the courts very properly object to granting remands unless the police are able to produce very strong grounds for doing so. In all cases unidentified suspects give names and addresses, which three times out of four prove to be wrong, and much labour, expense, and delay has been avoided by calling in the aid of anthropometry which the Inspector-General boasts has up to the present time in no instance been mistaken.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A RECORD score in Bombay was made on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, on Saturday afternoon. The Gymkhana winning the toss elected to be on the defensive, and Dr. Street, the Medical captain, led his men on the field. A continuous downpour of rain had spoilt the ground, and the Medical College team soon found out their mistake of going out on such slippery ground with boots without spikes. R. E. Mody and D. F. Dubash went out as pioneers of the Parsees, and with a deliberate game of dash and vigour knocked up a century among them. The Medical College bowlers got into a funk, and could not bowl properly, the batsmen taking full advantage of the demoralised fielding. When the total reached 130 runs, the Gymkhana closed their innings without the fall of a single wicket. This, we believe, is a record score on a Bombay wicket. Never before has the telegraph board indicated a total of 130 runs on the Bombay ground without the fall of a wicket in one hour and ten minutes. The Medical men in their turn could only knock up 44 runs, the poor result being due to S. H. Bottlewala's very effective bowling. He captured five of his opponents for 16 runs. The scores are:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

D F Dubash, not out	44
R E Mody, not out	60
The rest did not bat. Innings closed.	
Extras	28
Total	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Robert	20	0	18	0
Dr Street	10	0	6	0
Irani	10	0	9	0
Karani	15	0	21	0
Henricks	30	1	20	0
Rabadi	10	0	7	0
Mehta	20	0	16	0
Andeen	15	0	8	0

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Andeen, b Bottlewala	2
Henricks, run out	0
Doctor, c D Mody, b Bottlewala	1
Dyer, b P Davar	3
Dr Street, b Bottlewala	1
Irani, b Bottlewala	17
Rabadi, b Bottlewala	0
Karani, c M Sanjana, b Davar	6
Robert, not out	7
Mehta, b Davar	1
Bromley, c Vicaji, b Davar	0
Extras	6
Total	44

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
G H Bottlewala	55	3	16	5
D F Dubash	10	1	1	0
P H Davar	42	1	21	4

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. B. B. & C. I. RY. C. CLUB.

This fixture was played on the Islam Gymkhana Ground, Marine Lines, but owing to rain several breaks were caused in the play, and it ultimately ended in a draw. The Islam Gymkhana put together 72 runs in their first venture, and the visitors, who had one hour at their disposal, could only put up 29 runs at the cost of 2 wickets. The scores were:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ibrahim Rahimtulla, run out	1
Ali N Tyabji, b Ellison	7
Abba, c Tittle, b Ellison	3
Hadi C Tyabji, b Irving	27
Sulleman, b Ellison	0
Dawood Nensey, c Shaller, b Medley	10
Shaffi C Tyabji, b Irving	3
M B Kazerani, l-b-w Irving	5
Heptoola A K, b Irving	0
Mehomed Arabi, not out	7
Shaikh Hoosein, run out	2
Extras	7
Total	72

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Ellison	50	1	24	3
Hepworth	45	1	17	0
Medley	20	2	7	1
Irving	30	2	10	4
Smith	12	0	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. R. C. CLUB.

Colabawala, not out	14
Ellison, c Kazerani, b Abba	8
O'Brien, lbw Ali N Tyabji	1
A Smith, not out	3
Waite Tittle Medley Shaller E Smith Irving Hepworth	did not bat.
Extras	3
Total	29

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Shaikh Hoosein	50	5	10	0
Abba	60	5	8	1
Ali N Tyabji	15	0	8	1

THE FATAL HOG ISLAND EXPLOSION TRIAL.

THE trial of Mr. Adam Ali Sultan Ali, the contractor, and Mr. Rattunjee, the overseer, for using an explosive substance with neglect, thereby causing the death of two men, was proceeded with the other day before Mr. Brooke, the Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate of Alibag. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, appeared to defend the accused. The Police Patel stated the accident took place about a month ago. He was present when the Panchnama was made. He signed the Panchnama. He can write and read a little. Before preparing the Panchnama all the buildings were inspected and examined. He saw the broken planks of the barrack lying about there, but did not see any dynamite. The Punch did not see the safe deposit magazine on that day. He was at Uran when the dynamite arrived. He returned next morning at 7 or 8 a.m. When the explosion took place he was on the skirt of the village. He saw the magazine and dynamite in tins while the work was going on some-time ago. The debris was minutely examined. Few Tambril pieces were lying about. Tambrils were broken, but he did not know what they contained of.—Govind Raojee said he was present when the Panchnama was made. Two persons died. The dead bodies were examined. The matter was fully investigated. At the time of the explosion he was at Hajee Ismail's bungalow. The dynamite magazine is about a hundred paces from the scene. He did not see dynamite or boxes in the debris. Rattunjee was there. Cross-examination was reserved. As the doctrine of "respondeat superior" was not applicable to Adam Ali Sultan Ali, he not being the immediate officer supervising the works, he was acquitted. For the production of further evidence against Mr. Rattunjee the case was adjourned till to-day.

ALLEGED DECOYING OF A MISSIONARY.

THE further hearing of the case in which the Rev. F. Moyle-Stewart charges E. A. Culloden with abetment of robbery and assault was resumed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate yeterday; Messrs. Hume and S. Leslie, Senr., appearing for the prosecution and Mr. Cranenburgh for the accused.

Mr. George S. Sykes was the first witness called. He said:—I am a public accountant. I know Mr. Stewart, but am not vary intimate with him. I do not visit him. I have spoken to him on several occasions. I published an account of the assault on Mr. Stewart in the "Englishman." I obtained my facts from Mr. Stewart personally. I met him in Union Chapel compound on the 25th April. I had gone to the chapel to make some enquiries about another matter. I met Mr. Stewart, and he started to tell me about the assault on him. I did not notice that he had a black eye. He casually broached the matter. He did not say it was a romantic affair. He seemed upset about it. In reply to my question whether he had made any complaint to the police he said he had not. He gave no reason for not doing so. I said that this was a matter which should be inquired into. I asked him whether I should help him in the matter, and he said that he would be glad if I would. I said I would send an account of the matter to the newspapers. Of course he could have done so, but it was my suggestion that the affair should be ventilated, and he allowed me to write to the "Englishman." When I got home that day I wrote to him to give me details of the affair. I wanted to be positive as to the facts, and desired to have them jotted down by him. He wrote the facts for me as requested. This (produced) is the account he sent me. (Account read.) I have seen Mr. Stewart since this case was started, several times in court and several times on the road. I received my subpœna to attend to-day only this morning. After its receipt I saw Mr. Leslie about other matters and about this case. I brought Mr. Stewart's letter because it relates to this case. I have not read the subpœna and do not know whether it says anything for the production of the letter, but I brought it because it relates to this case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hume:—I saw Mr. Stewart on the 25th April, and for the first time heard of this affair from him on that day.

Here Mr. Cranenburgh intimated that he was in this difficulty. He had to subpœna certain witnesses who should have been called by the prosecution, and they were virtually from the enemy's camp. He had subpœnaed Corporal O'Neil, who had been written to, to call upon Mr. Stewart and give certain soldiers' names. O'Neil was not called by the prosecution, and he had now gone away to Darjiling, as the defence discovered when they took out a subpœna for his attendance. Mr. Stewart's sweeper and durwan had also been subpœnaed, but he (Mr. Cranenburgh) had decided not to examine them. The syce had not come down yet, but Sir John Lambert, the Commissioner of Police, had telegraphed to the police at Mozafferpur, and the defence expected that he would be down on the 17th.

At this stage the further hearing was adjourned.

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23rd THURSDAY	NOVELTY	6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, July 18.

The English funds were unchanged yesterday at 113 7-16 for Consols; but French Rentes declined ⅛ per cent., to 101⅞; with Paris Exchange on London unaltered, at fcs. 25·15¼. The price of Indian Sterling Loan in London remained at 120½. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were also unchanged at £64⅞. Bar Silver was still worth 31 7-16d. per oz. in London; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Indian Council alloted four lakes of extra Bills on Bombay and a lakh on Madras yesterday, at 1s. 2 7-32d., which is an advance of 1-32d. on the previously highest rate obtained this week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £40,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay; and £20,000 in Siver to Hongkong.

To-day the only fresh financial item wired from London through Reuter is an advance of 1-16d. in the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, making it 1s. 2 1-16d.

An advance of 1-32d. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton, at 3 27-32d. per lb., and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 45-64d. for July deliveries, and 3 27-64d. for November-December. The market closed firm; Surats and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales.

The Manchester market was steady, 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings being quoted at 3s. 10½d. per piece; 8¼ lb. Shirtings at 4s; 39in. Jacconets at 2s.; and 45in. Mulls. 40s. Mule Twist was quoted at 7⅛d. per lb.

The total stock of Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 15,000 bales less than at the close of the week preceding, at 63,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 3,000 bales smaller, at 62,000 bales. The week's Imports were 5,000 bales less, at 13,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 54,000 bales; the quantity on hand yesterday having been 7,39,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, all round, the day's sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Both spot and arrival prices are all unchanged. The day's Imports are 3,000 bales. The Manchester market has been steady.

An advance of 1-16 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7 1-8 cents per lb.; and Futures were 2 points, and 1 point higher, respectively, at 6·28 cents for September, and 6·26 cents for December. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; compared with 300 bales last year, and 1,200 bales the year before.

To-day there has been no change in the spot price of Cotton in New York; but Futures have declined 6 points in both positions, say to 6·22 cents for September, and 6·22 cents for December. The Receipts at the Ports are again 1,000 bales. going against 600 bales on the corresponding day in 1895 and 300 bales in 1894. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,920,000 bales, compared with the same quantity at the close of last week.

Hardly any business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, exporters having bought only 200 bales of Dhollera, at Rs. 172-82; while the Mills have taken 700 bales only, consisting of 200 each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 190; and Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 176; and 100 each of Talputti, at Rs. 195; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 175 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet; and prices are unchanged.

Wheat has been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

Seeds have been quiet in tone, and in but small demand for export; but prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as a follows:—

Cotton	2,418	bales.
Wheat	1,494	cwts.
Linseed	1,089	„
Rapeseed	896	„
Castorseed	2,507	„
Rice	7,893	„

Freights.—There has been no fresh business passing to-day in this market, the tone of which has been quiet, with quotations all unchanged.

Exchange opened firm at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates continued to advance during the day, and, at the close, were firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2¼d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16 to 11-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50½	do.

Government Paper was first quoted at 109 1-16 for Cash, and 108 15-16 for the Settlement, and remained at this level, in a steady market till near the close, when an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, at which rates left off.

Shares.—There has been very little doing in this market to-day; the few changes which have taken place in Cotton Mill Scrip have generally favoured sellers as per our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 33-4, say to Rs. 1,451¼ per share.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 1-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-8
Bar Silver	31 7-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of cotton	63,000	Bales.
„ „ „ Surats	24,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	13,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	3,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	739,000	„
„ „ Surats	58,000	„

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, July 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara, left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, July 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, arrived here this evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, July 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur, left here yesterday afternoon.

PENANG, July 17.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, left here for Bombay to-day, the 17th instant.

ADEN, July 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, July 19.

French mail steamer Eridan, from Calcutta, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 17th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

July 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted, Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.

Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted. This cuts off new Caledonia.

Amoor route interrupted between Blagowestchensk and Ekarserino Nikolsk.

Aden route to South Africa, interrupted between Lorenco Marquis and Durban. Telegrams for Durban and places South should be accepted by Cadiz Teneriffe or Lisbon St. Vincent.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Luchow and Chungkinag.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LE MESURIER—June 23, at Villa dei Cipressai, Genoa, Italy, wife of Haviland Le Mesurier, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

WICKHAM—June 25, at Springmere, St Mary's-grove, Chiswick, wife of W A Wickham, H M Indian Civil Service, Home Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT—TAYLOR—June 24, at St George's Hanover-square, Charles Harrie Abbott, of 228, Piccadilly, to Isabella Rose, youngest daughter of the late Brigadier General James McKillop Taylor, 2nd Bombay Cavalry.

HULL—WRIGHT—June 20, at Fallbrook, California, Clement Hull, youngest son of the late William Hartopp Hull, of Marpool Hall, Deven, to Rosalie Violet Wright, youngest daughter of the late Major Walter Follett Wright, Madras Staff Corps.

RENTON—SIMPSON—June 23, at St Margaret's, Westminster, Capt William Gordon Renton, late 17th Lancers, eldest son of the late John Hall Renton, Esq, to Sylvia, younger daughter of Sir B Simpson, K C I E.

TWIGG—HULL—June 27, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, John Hill Twigg, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), to Alice Catherine, daughter of Professor Edward Hull, LLD, F R S, late Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland.

WALLIS—HUNTER—June 25, at All Saints', Ryde, Edgar Allan Wallis, second son of the late Allan Wallis, H B M's Consul San Jose, Costa Rica, to Violet Leslie Powis, third daughter of Col Charles Hunter, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, of The Laurels, Ryde, I W.

DEATHS.

CARRINGTON—June 27, at Sheffield, Thomas Carrington, M Inst C E, F G S, aged 54.

CHILDS—June 24, at Histon, Cambridge, Maria Mary Childs, the daughter of the late Capt John Childs, H E I C S, and grand daughter of the late Lieut John Childs, R N, aged 57.

PALMER—June 26, at Weymouth, C A E Palmer, widow of Lieut J R Palmer, Bombay Retired List.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PHYTHIAN—July 19, at his residence, J. P. Phythian, Principal, Victoria Jubilee Institute, aged 52. Interred at Nasik.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURROWES—July 8, at Halmirah, Golaghat, Assam, the wife of G V Burrowes, of a daughter.

CANT—July 8, at "Dilkusha," Murree, the wife of E P Cant, 4th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

CARR—July 16, at Woodstock, Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of R C C Carr, I C S, of a son.

DUFF—July 13, at Purneah, the wife of Patrick Duff, of a daughter.

HARKNESS—July 13, at Mhow, the wife of Mr John Harkness, Rajputana Railway, of a daughter.

MUIR-MASSON—July 13, at Simla, the wife of W Muir-Masson, Punjab Banking Company, Limited, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—July 15, at the Home, Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of H Douglas Robinson, Madras Police, of a daughter.

SHARPLES—July 12, at Fort Lahore, the wife of A G Sharples, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FOWLER—COLLINS—July 14, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable Archdeacon A N W Soens, Frank Dashwood, son of the late Captain E C Fowler, R N, to Florence, second daughter of William Collins, Esq, of Belfast.

DEATHS.

FOX—July 10, at Jullundur, after a long and painful illness, Annie, the dearly beloved wife of Surgeon C L Fox, aged 64 years.

MC GREGOR—July 9, at Gurgaon, Punjab, Bella, the dearly loved youngest daughter of Duncan and Amelia McGregor, aged 12 years.

POWELL—July 4, at Bellary, Josephine Annie Bowen, infant daughter of W Bowen Powell, I S C, aged 5 months.

SHAW—July 3, at Doomdooma, Mr B M Shaw, of the Doomdooma Tea Co.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Elphinstonian and Xavierite."—The correspondence is now closed.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1896.

The Indo-Germanic myth is mercilessly bantered in the *Calcutta Review* by Mr. Charles Johnston, formerly a member of the Bengal Civil Service. Sir William Jones, having thrown out the suggestion that Greek and Latin were kindred to the Sanskrit tongue, certain German philologers, with that indomitable patience which is their distinguishing and honourable characteristic, explored the relations between Sanskrit and the classic languages, and expanded their investigations to the Keltic, the Gothic, Teutonic, and the Lithnanian. The affinity between all these and some more, including Iranian or Pehlevi, the language of the Avesta, was satisfactorily established. They were all kindred languages; the deduction was natural that they were all branches or dialects of one parent language, and the German expositors of this great discovery baptised the whole family and their numerous offspring, the modern languages of India and Europe, the Indo-Germanic. Mr. Johnston asks why the baptismal name selected was Indo-Germanic rather than Indo-Persic; or Indo-Hellenic; or Indo-Romanic; or Indo-Slavnic, and he seems to lean to the opinion of an American savant that the choice was due to an imperious necessity of connecting the German name with the discovery. The next step was to evolve from the idea of an original Indo-Germanic tongue an idyllic picture of the Indo-German people dwelling in the far away Morning Land in Central Asia from which the younger branches of that great people, the Hellenes, the Italians, the Kelts, Teutons, and Slavs went forth into the Western world to set up for themselves, while the Aryans—they were all Aryans—that is, the Noble Possessors of the Earth, crossed the Hindu Khush and entered India. The more poetic of these philosophers caught the echo of the name of the great progenitor of this mighty Indo-Germanic race—Father Indicus, his spouse, being Mother Germanica. Having got so far with certain step, it was easy to trace the successive migrations; the special peculiarities which marked off the Teuton who addressed Mother Indica in the early home, as Mutter; from the Italian and the Indian who called her Mater or Matar, while the Helle somewhat affectedly called her Meter, were all traced out and led to some striking conclusions from which Prince Bismarck derived comforting political doctrine.

The Iron Chancellor took occasion to say only the other day that Divine Providence has from the beginning given his Germans an inherent superiority, so that they stand in a masculine relation to the other Indo-Germanic peoples, and especially to Kelts and Slavs who represent the charm, and also the weakness and frivolity of femininity. This or something like it has been the view of the discoverers of the New Chosen People. As the Israelites passed the Canaanites under the harrow as too vile to live, the Aryan looked down on the rest of mankind as worthless beyond expression. And of the Aryans none counted for much if for anything save only the inheritors of the name as well as of the blood of Father Germanicus. Max Muller, who popularised the new teaching in England, always took this for granted, the self-love of his hearers being placated by being constantly told that they too were of the German branch, the only representatives of any account of the great Aryan race which is to bear the torch of civilisation to the end of earth. The word Aryan has come to be used in this connection, though the reluctance of the dwellers in non-German lands to assent to the deification of a race which they were told was in an exceptional manner Indo-Germanic. Therefore, it was found convenient to speak of that favoured race sometimes as the Aryan; the Aryans or Indo-Germans; "the Indo-Germans or the Aryans." The Aryan became acclimatised outside the Fatherland; he increased and multiplied, enjoying, says our mentor, with full justification, an unrivalled popularity in every work on philology or philosophy or anthropology which had any claim to reflect the latest wisdom of the time. "We were met on every page by eulogies on the superiority of 'the Aryans,' the excellent wisdom of 'the Aryans,' their unrivalled subjectivity, their high culture, their great civilisation and inherent rights to dominate all 'non-Aryan' peoples. We were even told in all seriousness that the Aryan brain was not only of greater specific capacity than the kephalic content of the non-Aryan, but that it possessed the wonderful property of expanding and developing for several years after the non-Aryan cranium had reached a condition of hopeless rigidity." Who the Aryans really were was not set forth in any detail or with any precision, but it was clear that the writers divided mankind into "Aryans" and "everyone else," and that the Aryans are our noble selves. This flattered our vanity, and as everybody professing to be erudite spoke in the same sense and in the same self-confident tone, we all accepted it as demonstrably true; the last word of science. Then came a change. It began to be whispered that the Aryan race did not come from that garden land of Asia known in these days as the Pamirs. Some sceptic had thrown doubt on the claims of that elevated region to be regarded as the first home of the Aryan, and suggested that the cradle of the children of Indicus and Germanica must have been rocked in Northern Europe, where the beech-tree grew and still grows. For the beech, which does not grow in the region north of the Hindu-Khush, nor in India, has its name enshrined in the Aryan tongue even in India.

This was an endeavour to fight the philologists with their own philological weapons, and it was not wholly successful. The stone which was to lay low for ever the Aryan Goliath came from quite an unexpected quarter. Men armed with instruments of mensuration entered the field of ethnical observation, and noted the size of skulls, the stature and girths of those to whom they belonged; took stock of the colour of hair and skin, the orbital indexes, and all else that was necessary to mark off one type of man from another. In the result they found that so far from one Great Aryan race covering Europe and Asia, the populations were composed of four distinct races, and within these smaller groups the different races were found to exist, and judging from the contents of tombs and caves, have existed from prehistoric times, antecedent to the supposed migrations of Aryan tribes in 1,500 B.C., in Germany itself. The writer in the *Review* might have cited on this point the conclusions arrived at by the greatest living authority on the subject, the erudite Director of the Imperial Post Office, that in North Germany the population consists of Teutons, Kelts, and Slavs, and that of South Germany of Kelts with an admixture of Teutons. The Slavic element is especially pronounced in Prussia; Prince Bismarck himself is of Slavic. not of Teutonic race, a fact which he remembered to forget when dilating on the superior masculinity of "our Germans." The four races, the fair haired and blue-eyed darlings of the far north whose forbears ate their food raw and ate human flesh; the brown-haired, grey-eyed race inhabiting the Central European plains whose ancestors were Slav and Saxon and Kelt; the dark race with black hair and eyes in the south and extreme west, in Wales and Brittany; the Ligurians who are dark like the third race and have round skulls like the Central European; they all shade away, though Fins and Lapps, Huns and Kurds and Turks, into the Mongolvids and the Chinese at one end of the scale, and through Dravidians and Negraids into relationship with the aborigines of Australia. Where amongst all these is the Aryan or the Indo-German? He is the Mrs. Harris of super-subtle philology.

Adverting to the trade returns for April and May last, to which reference was made in our last issue, we find that the imports unlike the exports were larger than in the same period of 1895, but they were not equal to those of 1894, when heavy indents were made of cotton yarns and goods to escape the anticipated import duties. The merchandise brought into the country was worth twelve crores and three-quarters of rupees, as against eleven crores and eighty-seven lakhs in 1895 and thirteen crores and twenty-eight lakhs in the year of exceptionally big shipments. The treasure imported is considerably in excess of the figures for the two previous years—Rs. 2,38,00,000 as against Rs. 1,91,00,000 and Rs. 1,42,00,000 in 1895 and 1894, respectively. As we have before had occasion to point out, it is quite hopeless to expect that in the absence of a sliding duty bringing up silver bullion to its rupee value the imports of the white metal which work such harm to the cause of a sixteen-penny rupee will diminish. In the two months to which these returns relate twenty lakhs more silver was sent in than in 1895, and the figures for the latter year show almost a corresponding increase over those of 1895. The exports of silver—British dollars and rupees—amounted to Rs. 32,83,000, leaving for the two months a net addition of one crore and seven lakhs worth of silver to the enormous quantity India possesses. Gold was imported to the extent of Rs. 98,85,000, and exported to the extent of Rs. 34,92,000, leaving a balance in India of Rs. 63,93,000. Glancing at some of the principal heads of merchandise imported we find that the liquors were three lakhs less in value than in the previous year, the deficiency mainly taking place in Sind. A similar decline characterised many other articles intended for human consumption, the total trade in articles of food and drink only amounting to one crore and seventeen thousand rupees, against one crore and fifty four thousand in 1895, and one crore and twenty-eight thousand in 1894. The trade in metals did not vary greatly from last year's figures, while that in machinery and mill work showed the steady advance which is the natural outcome of the industrial expansion of the country—a remark which also applies to railway plant and rolling stock. The abnormally large receipts of mineral oil brought about last year by the rivalries of Russian and American firms has been followed by a reaction which has led to a decline of no less than one-third in the figures for last April and May. The trade in cotton yarns and goods having fairly recovered its equilibrium from the excessive imports of 1894, its total value for the two months in question rose from three crores and eighty-four lakhs in 1895 to five crores and ten lakhs this year. This figure, however, is still far behind the unprecedented returns of 1894. The variation in the receipts of duty on goods of this description, thanks to the readjustment arrived at last January, was in inverse ratio to the imports, being fifteen and a-half lakhs as compared with nineteen lakhs and thirty-three thousand rupees last year. The total value of articles manufactured was considerably more than a moiety of the whole of the imports, being no less than six crores and eighty-eight lakhs of rupees against five crores and fifty-five lakhs last year. The re-exports amounted to about one-sixteenth of the total value of the foreign imports. Exclusive of salt, import duties collected for the two months amounted to fifty-seven lakhs of rupees, as compared with sixty-five lakhs—a difference mainly accounted for by the sacrifice of Indian interests to the demands of Lancashire last cold weather. The Bombay Presidency contributed considerably more than one half of the duties collected.

Captain Pritchard, of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, in an instructive paper in the journal of the *United Service Institution*, gives his readers an idea of the value of the balloon in military operations. Splendidly equipped for the purpose, the military balloon's chief use is for reconnoitring purposes. A mile in rear of the outpost line a balloon is sent up, and from a height of 1,500 or 2,000 feet in average weather, and in fairly open country, everything can be well seen for nearly five miles, and even in close English country for some three miles, movements behind woods and hills could be readily followed. During several free runs in England, the atmosphere being fairly clear on all occasions, Captain Pritchard, without the aid of glasses, noticed and noted down the following facts:—At 500 feet could see individual people perfectly, *i.e.*, distinguish a rifleman from a linesman, etc.; at 1,500 feet could see details of a railway station, the breadth of the platforms as compared with the permanent way, and make a rough sketch, although at the time going 28 miles an hour. At 2,200 feet, easily detected double line of rails, and had attention called to a passing train by hearing the rumble below. Again, at 2,850 feet, when passing over Bedford, could see every street and alley, and all the paths in the park distinctly, also hear various sounds, bells, dogs barking, etc. With regard to photography at 900 feet, Captain Pritchard was able to take an excellent plate of Peterborough, showing plenty of detail, whilst going 36 miles an hour. Leighton Buzzard and Cookham were taken at 1,100 feet and 1,350 feet respectively, with good results, but of course less detail. Information gained can in captive balloons be at once sent below by placing written messages in small bags, which, having a metal ring at one corner, easily run down the wire rope which holds the balloon captive. The advantages to be gained from the employment of a captive balloon are palpable. On days when it is suspected that the enemy means mischief, and an engagement is possible, if not probable, a balloon, sent up about a mile in rear of the fighting line, in good time, becomes the means of furnishing information invaluable to the General Commanding. The fact that, although the enemy show an even front, they are really concentrating large masses on either or both flanks; or again are bridging a river in a particular direction, furnish more than a clue to the enemy's main design, and can be readily communicated to the General below. There is always the danger that the rope holding the captive balloon may be cut, but it is a remote one. Before that could be done the enemy must successfully pierce the outpost or fighting line, and drive in for about a mile before he can get to the wagon from which the steel rope is paid out. As this wagon has six horses attached, and on even bad ground it can be moved to the rear at a brisk trot, there is no need to bring the balloon down, as it is easy to tow it along. The enemy's chance of destroying the balloon by projectiles is also small. The nearest enemy will be from a mile and a-half to two miles off, the balloon is, say, 2,000 feet up, and rifle bullets would pierce a balloon with holes far too small to be of any immediate consequence. A shell bursting near the balloon would promptly bring it down, but the chances of being shot at an estimated height of 2,000 feet are so slight as to render them scarcely worthy of consideration. Captain Pritchard's paper asserts beyond all doubt the importance of the balloon to the Military Intelligence Department.

The Presidency Association at a meeting held ten days ago decided to promote a petition of the inhabitants of Bombay against the decision of the British Government, since ratified by both Houses of Parliament, to charge the revenues in India with the ordinary expenses of the Suakin contingent, but up to Saturday last no steps had been taken to obtain signatures. We cannot say that we have any great faith in the value of such representations to the House of Commons, for there is no reason to suppose that they have any marked influence on the votes of members, especially when they come from parts of the British Empire not directly represented in Parliament. The conditions of public life have so changed that the day when petitions were almost the only means of acquainting Parliament with the drift of public opinion has long gone by. They are now practically useless except on the very rare occasions when they come from all directions and with an overwhelming number of signatures; and even "monster" petitions of this description "have their day"—a very brief one—and "cease to be," so far as the memory of members of Parliament is concerned. Still there is no reason why Bombay, whose ex-administrators at home have done such excellent service to the cause of India in the matter of these Suakin charges, should not adopt this constitutional method of indicating the feeling unanimously held by all who are interested in politics in this city, that to charge the ordinary expenses of the contingent to this country is unjust. This step having been decided upon we would point out to the promoters of the proposed petition that what they do must be done quickly if it is intended to present the document this year. The present Session will in all probability close in the second week in August, and if the petition is not despatched by next Friday's mail, its presentation must be deferred until Parliament reassembles next year.

It is now finally settled that the Viceroy leaves Simla on November 2nd, arriving at Calcutta, after his Rajputana tour, on Thursday, December 10th.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. P. Phythian, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which took place, yesterday, in the fifty-second year of his age. His death is a distinct loss to the institution over which he presided with much ability and success for many years, indeed from its very commencement. He was known to take a warm personal interest in the education and welfare of the students under his care, who will be the first to feel the loss of their worthy Principal. The committee of management of the Institute will also feel the loss of one who was always willing to take up their suggestions for its extended usefulness.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander J. H. D. St. John, returned here on Saturday morning, from Suakin. She left that port on the 8th instant with fifty Somalies on board for Aden, where she arrived on the 10th instant, and left on the following day, for Bombay, with eight native details on board. During the voyage heavy cross southerly sea and strong monsoon, during which the vessel was rolling heavily, were experienced.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AUSTRALIANS VS. ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The second of the test matches between the Australians and the All England Eleven was commenced yesterday.

The All England Eleven in their first innings made 231, of which Mr. Ranjitsinhji made 62.

The Australians made 412, of which Iredale, who did not play in the first test match, made the top score of 108.

In the second innings the All England Eleven made 109 for four wickets, of which Mr. Ranjitsinhji contributed 41 not out.

WON BY AUSTRALIA.

JULY 18.

The second test match between the Australians and All England Eleven was continued to-day.

Thy second innings of the Englishmen closed for 305, of which Mr. Ranjitsinhji made 154 not out. The total for the two innnings was 536.

The Australians, who had made 412 runs in their first innings, won the match by three wickets.

THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD.

England has won the Elcho Challenge Shield at Bisley.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEADLOCK.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

In a speech made by Mr. Balfour, last night, at the United Club, he said it was impossible with the existing procedure for the Government to control the Commons so as to insure the smooth and continuous progress of legislation.

TURKISH TROOPS REPULSED IN CRETE.

Advices from Crete state that severe fighting took place on Thursday, at Apokorona, when the insurgents repulsed the Turkish troops, who afterwards returned to barracks at Kalyves.

All is now quiet.

Yielding to the advice of the Foreign Consuls, the Christian Deputies have decided to return to the Assembly and there urge their demands.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN BANKS AT PEKIN.

China has refused the requests of Russia and Germany to establish banks at Pekin to transact Government business.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Lord Salisbury, when laying the Venezuela papers on the table of the House of Lords, last night, deprecated arbitration at the present stage, and said he felt confident that after the Commission had learned the facts the diplomatic question would be easily adjusted.

The official despatches relative to Venezuela show that Great Britain and America have not yet reached a common basis of agreement, though both are desirous of an amicable settlement.

REPORT OF THE CAPE PARLIAMENT COMMITTEE ON THE JAMESON RAID.

JULY 19.

The Select Committee of the Cape Parliament finds that Messrs. Rhodes, Beit, and Harris were acquainted with Jameson's intended invasion, of which they were active promoters.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, they say, drafted a telegram stopping Jameson, but the message was not sealod. Furthermore, that the Chartered Company supplied all the funds with the knowledge of the London office, and that Mr. Cecil Rhodes afterwards covered the amount with a cheque.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

It is announced that negotiations have been concluded with the German, French, and Russian bankers for a Russian three per cent. gold loan of four hundred million francs.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The following is the result of the race for the Eclipse Stakes of ten thousand sovereigns run at Sandown :—

St. Frusquin	1
Regret	2
Troon	3

THE KHOLAPORE CUP.

JULY 18.

Canada has won the Kholapore Cup at Bisley.

ANOTHER CHINESE LOAN.

PARIS, JULY 18.

Li Hung Chang, when visiting the Credit Lyonnais Bank, to-day, said that China intended to issue a big loan, but wished to treat direct with a large bank without the mediation of Consuls or the Finance Minister.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The death is announced of Senator Guichard, the chairman of the Suez Canal Company.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, with the homeward mails of the 10th July, arrived here, at 5 p.m., to-day.

OFFICERS' PASSAGE ALLOWANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The Secretary of State has ruled that when passage allowance is granted to an officer proceeding to India, the rate of British India line now in force will be given, and 35 days will be the period allowed for the journey to India or *vice versa*.

RELIEFS FOR FRONTIER SERVICE.

The Gilgit Sappers are to be relieved by No. 4 Company at Chitral, the relieved detachment returning to India with the Pioneers.

It has been decided by the Commander-in-Chief that in future the Quetta detachment of Sappers and Miners will be supplied by Bombay instead of by Bengal, Bombay, and Madras corps alternately as heretofore.

THE SITTARAM NARAYEN HEIRSHIP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JULY 18.

In the forty-six years litigation case involving heirship of Sittaram Narayen in an appeal before the Judicial Council of Baroda State, the arguments of Mr. Sydenham Smith, Poona, for appellant, and Mr. Chobal, against, were completed to-day. The case now awaits judgment.

ALLEGED DECOYING OF A MISSIONARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

The case in which Rev. F. Moyle-Stewart charges E. A. Culloden for abetment, assault, and robbery was resumed yesterday, when evidence for the defence was concluded.

Mr. Cranenburgh then addressed the court on behalf of the accused, and spoke for three hours and a-half, and had not concluded when the court rose for the day. In the course of his remarks Mr. Crannenburgh said his client was comparatively a young man, who appeared before the court without a stain on his character. On the other hand, Mr. Stewart was a minister of religion, whose word must be taken as Gospel truth, and every other evidence must give way to his *ipse dixit*. He would, however, remind his Worship that there were no professions without their black sheep, and papers received in weekly by the mail disclosed misdoings even of members of the ecclesiastical profession. Mr. Cranenburgh submitted that Mr. Stewart's statement as to what took place on the night in question was wholly uncorroborated, and when Mr. Stewart said on oath "I swear this is the man," such a statement was not worthy of credit. He would not only prove that that statement was wholly unreliable, but that it was a wholly perjured statement. First, was this offence probable; and secondly, what was the motive? Was it reasonable to suppose that accused after having committed the alleged robbery would go into the lion's den to be identified, and that before the robbery he would hang about the Union Chapel? The probabilities were against the story told by Mr. Stewart. Mr. Cranenburgh referred at a considerable length to the Law of Abetment, and submitted that there was not a scrap of evidence that would bring the case under section 107 of the Indian Penal Code. They might presume that there was a conspiracy, but legal evideuce was absolutely wanting. Was Mr. Stewart an independent and disinterested witness? He was in jeopardy. The charge against the accused was not of so debasing a nature as that against Mr. Stewart. Accused might serve his term in jail and yet come out and show his face to the world. On the other hand, Mr. Stewart was in a jeopardy to such an extent that he might well wish the earth to open and swallow him up. So repulsive was the charge brought against him. Would there not be a powerful motive for Mr. Stewart to conceal the facts and say what was really not the truth? There was not one iota of evidence corroborating Mr. Stewart's story; and, on the other hand, it would be disgraceful in the extreme if it transpired that the Mahomedan boy was with him in the gharry, and it required no great mental effort to substitute an Eurasian boy for a Mahomedan boy. He would show beyond the shadow of a doubt that the question of identity could stand. If Mr. Stewart had known accused before the matter would be different, but he swore that he did not know accused, notwithstanding the fact that Christien reminded him that he had been introduced to Culloden. The letter produced by Sykes contained most damning evidence against Mr. Stewart, for it showed that his statement to the effect that he did not know the decoy was false, and that he could have produced the man who wrote begging letters at a moment's notice if he had wished. Mr. Cranenburgh then commented on Mr. Stewart's anxiety to avoid any enquiry by the police, although on two previous occasions he had had recourse to the police on account of two petty thefts. Had it not been for Sykes, the case would never have seen the light of day. On the other hand, accused courted enquiry, and cheerfully went to be identified. Mr. Stewart'e conduct before Sir John Lambert was open to the strongest comments. He told Sir John Lambert he was only morally sure that accused was the man, whereas he was all the time absolutely positive. Here was a striking incident in which a minister of religion told deliberate lies. Surely, if Mr. Stewart's evidence was to be believed, it should be clearly established that nothing in the world, neither principalities, nor powers—(laughter)—could compel him to tell deliberate lies. He said he lied to Sir John Lambert because he promised accused's mother not to prosecute, but he had lied in a similar way to Superintendent Robertson and Inspector Frizzoni before he made any such alleged promise or even expected to make it. Mr. Cranenburgh still confining himself to the question of identity, dwelt at great length on the evidence of Messrs. Purcell, Christien, Driscoll, and Heberlet, and submitted that Mr. Stewart's story of the occurrence was unworthy of belief when the slightest attention was paid to other evidence.

PUBLIC MEETING IN POONA.

PROTEST AGAINST THE SUAKIN CHARGES.

POONA, JULY 19.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Sarvajanic Sabha was held, last evening, at their new hall. The meeting was called for the expression of regret at the resolution of the British Parliament saddling India with the expenses of the Suakin Expedition. The chair was taken by Damodhar Yeshwant Joge.

Professor Achutrao Sathe moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that a memorial be prepared and submitted to Parliament expressing the deep regret of this meeting at the decision of Parliament saddling India with the ordinary expenses of the Indian Contingent sent to Suakin as being iniquitous, oppressive, and likely to cause popular discontent.

The proposition was seconded and carried unanimously.

The next proposition was made by Professor Paranjpe. It was to the effect that a memorial be submitted to the Parliamentary British Committee and the Government of India.

The proposition was seconded and carried unanimously.

The meeting then dissolved.

GOLF AT POONA.

A golf meeting was held at the Gymkhana Club, yesterday, under General Caldecott, for arranging about golf during the forthcoming seasson. Colonel Grant, Mr. Tod, and Captain Davidson were appointed for arranging matches and handicaps. It is also arranged that the handicaps are to be arranged fortnightly, and a silver medal offered to be competed for annually, a date to be fixed for the handicap. A committee composed of Colonel Grant, Captain Davidson, Messrs. Tod and Muir Mackenzie are selected to look out for a new and improved course, and that the course at Yerrowda be changed so as to omit the second hole. Captain Davidson was nominated honorary secretary of Golf.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DEATH OF A NURSING SISTER.

Miss A. H. M. Edger, Nursing Sister of Wanowrie Hospital, died, early this morning, of cholera whilst performing her duties among the patients now lying in the hospital. The deceased came to India about the end of 1883, since which time she was working. The funeral took place in the evening, and was largely attended by the principal military officers, including Generals Duncan and Gatacre, and officers of the various regiments in the station. The chief mourners were the Principal Medical Officer of the Army Medical Staff, Miss Still, Lady Superintendent, and Miss Muir. Two companies of the Durham Light Infantry, and bands of the Royal Irish Rifles and the Durhams were also present. The body was borne on the Gun Carriage coffin, being covered with the Union Jack, smothered in wreaths and crosses. The coffin was carried by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Rifles. The service was read by Revd. Lewis.

Two more deaths occurred in the Durham Light Infantry by cholera.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 3.

THE PAY OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

THE published correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council regarding the incidence of the cost of Indian troops when employed out of India proves to be more comprehensive than was anticipated. It includes not only the recent despatch of the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State's reply, but goes back to 1885, when the same subject was under consideration. Writing in February of that year the Government of India affirmed that the "operations taking place in the Soudan have no connexion with any Indian interests, and lie altogether outside the sphere of our responsibilities." For these reasons they considered that they would be justified in strongly opposing the employment of Indian troops; but, while not in a position to refuse the assistance then asked of them, they could not allow that their assent should be supposed to imply a readiness on their part to defray any portion whatever, whether ordinary or additional, of the charges which their assistance would entail. The *piece de resistance* of the Parliamentary paper is of course the Simla despatch of the 2nd ultimo, which has no doubt been issued to the Press in India and need not be summarized here. The Secretary of State's despatch answering, or rather attempting to answer, the powerful protest of the Indian authorities is dated June 30, a week after the detailed statement of the views of Lord Elgin and his colleague, reached this country. Lord George Hamilton declares that the Government of India has no greater interest than the maintenance of rapid and secure transit, in times of peace and of war alike, whether for commercial or for military purposes, between India and the United Kingdom. This, he says, is true of India in a sense in which it is true of no other great dependency of the British Empire, for it is upon Great Britain that India relies for the recruitment of the most important (though not the most numerous) part of its civil and miliary establishments, for army reliefs, for Government stores of all kinds, and, in short, for a large and essential portion of the machinery of administration and defence. It is, therefore, obvious that, apart from all considerations of trade, the preservation of free communication by the shortest route with a country on which she is so largely dependent is to India a matter of vital importance. It is equally obvious that this is a very inadequate answer to those who maintain that if India is required on the grounds mentioned by Lord G. Hamilton to contribute to operations on the Nile and at Suakin—operations it seems necessary to preserve free communication by the Suez Canat route!—other parts of the Empire to whom that route is also quite as necessary—Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, &c.—should take their share of the burden.

Another of the arguments put forward reminds us of the excuse of the servant girl for bringing a child into the world out of wedlock. She knew she had done wrong, but then the baby was such a small one. "The only effect of the recent decision, so far as she (India) is concerned, is that 2,500 soldiers, who would otherwise, by their presence in India, have been increasing to some small extent the security of her Majesty's Indian possessions, will, instead, be actively engaged for a few months in promoting Indian, as well as British, interests by their presence elsewhere." I remember hearing Lord Salisbury make use of some words that Lord G. Hamilton would do well to bear in mind. There was a discussion in the House of Lords about the double appointment of Lord Kimberley. That nobleman, it will be in the recollection of your readers, filled two Ministerial offices—Secretary of State for India and Lord President of the Council,—but owing to the smartness of the British Treasury drew the whole of his pay from Indian revenues. The Liberal Ministry justified this device on the ground that the sum involved was only some £2,000 a year. "You must not," said Lord Salisbury, "measure a financial injury by the number of thousand pounds involved. If people feel that their money is being taken from them, it matters very little whether it figures as thousands or tens of thousands." The *Times*, which certainly deserves great credit for the firm stand it has made on behalf of India in this controversy, describes Lord G. Hamilton's despatch as "a most inadequate and halting answer to that of the Indian Government," and warns the Ministry that, "though their action may be supported by a considerable majority, there is an appeal to a higher tribunal. The people of this country are not so impatient of taxation as to shift a burden off their own shoulders to those of their poor and unrepresented fellow-subjects in the East."

The *Standard*, though opposed to the Ministerial policy on this question, is less emphatic than its contemporary of Printing House Square. It regards the issue as being narrowed down to the perplexing question, whether it can be said to be for the advantage of the Indian Government that the Khedive's authority should be re-established in the lost provinces. On that theme, it appears to us, disputation might be endless. As to the subsidiary arguments *pro* and *contra*, there is much that is plausible in what is urged by the authorities at Calcutta; but, unluckily, there is a no less effective response from the Home Government. Why should India pay? is asked on one side. Why should India save? is retorted on the other. One reflection at least may be hazarded. If the Army which is maintained to defend the frontier and to maintain order in India is liable to frequent calls for Imperial service, it must either be dangerously weakened at times, or must be permanently kept at a strength greater than is dictated by domestic needs. The faithful "Morning Post" opines that Lord G. Hamilton's despatch will clear away what it curiously calls the misapprehension as to the cost of the Indian contingent at Suakin. The actual amount under discussion is insignificant, but it is important to maintain the principle that, subject to discussion in Parliament, the Central Government may call on the Eastern Empire for temporary assistance of this kind. This only amounts to recognising India as our companion in Asiatic and East African enterprises, and would not justify any addition to the charges on the Indian tax-payer. Were the occupation to become permanent, were it to involve any addition to Indian armaments, questions of a new order would arise. The St. *James's Gazette*, whose Conservatism is of a more independent type than that of some of its morning contemporaries, declares that the publication of the official correspondence leaves it of the opinion it has previously expressed. "We believe, as all India believes, that a great injustice is done by putting the charges for the Suakin contingent on the Indian Exchequer." The *Pall Mall Gazette*, whose editor, Sir Douglas Straight, as might be expected of him, puts India before party. "The Government," says the *Pall Mall*, "has prevailed over Lord Elgin in authority, but the correspondence proves him to have ridden down the Secretary of State in argument. If we are to govern India at all, we must govern her with justice, and the responsibility falls on the Secretary of State. He has 'preferred to salaam to the Treasury,' while the Treasury in turn 'takes off its top-hat to the British taxpayer.'" The *Pall Mall* is by no means certain that this last is the curmudgeon that the Government imagines. The *Daily Chronicle* and the *Daily Telegraph* do not refer to the subject. The latter journal apparently attaches more importance to the visit of the nurses to Windsor Castle yesterday. The *Daily News* believes that the British public, without distinction of party, will deeply regret the determination at which her Majesty's Ministers have arrived. The *Daily News* has the candour to regret that eleven years ago Mr. Gladstone's Government allowed the ordinary cost of Indian troops at Suakin to be borne by India. Lord Elgin's despatch, which Lord George Hamilton has taken upon himself to overrule, is a State Paper of much gravity and importance. The Liberal organ concludes as follows:—"We trust that in the House of Commons on Monday the claims of party will be forgotten in considering the far higher claims of the unrepresented millions of India. That is what the late House of Commons did in February, 1895, and we believe it is what the present House of Commons will do in July, 1896." Many people are disposed to agree with the view expressed by the *Westminster Gazette*. "We are afraid the real explanation of the persistence in this determination to make India pay is due to the fact that ministers prefer to stick to their decision and face the music rather than once again have to undergo the humiliation of eating their own words. They remember the Duke of Cambridge's pension. They do not exactly forget the Educaton Bill." In some quarters a great deal of indignation is expended with reference to what I have heard described as the truly scandalous letter in yesterday's *Times*, defending the proposal to saddle India with a portion of the cost of the expedition to Suakin. It is signed "A True Friend of India," and it is described as scandalous not only for the effrontery of its argument, but because it is believed by some to be from the pen of an eminent Anglo-Indian, a retired administrator of high rank, who ought, if he is really the writer, to know very much better. But there are some men of such a temperament that they cannot help going with the wind, and that in all its changes. These men are often entirely free from sordid self-seeking motives in the accommodating advice they give; they are simply incapable of stemming any passing current of opinion. It is unfortunate when individuals of this kind occupy high places in the Councils of the Empire.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE.

I promised last week to give you an account of the opening of the Indian Institute at Oxford, but there is not a great deal to add to the full report of the speeches that you will doubtless publish. The special train from Paddington took down a fair number of London visitors, amongst whom I noticed a goodly sprinkling of Bombayites. Sir Raymond West's name appears in the *Times* as amongst those present, but he was not there. His recent bereavement, and not any want of interest in the Indian Institute, accounts for his absence. His successor as Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. Justice Jardine, with Mrs. Jardine, was amongst the passengers. Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, most assiduous of Parliamentarians, tore himself away from the debate on the third reading of the Rating Bill, and he was kept in countenance by Sir Roper Lethbridge, who, though not now a member of the House of Commons, hopes to return to St. Stephen's when an opportunity occurs. The Western Presidency was also represented by Sir James Braithwaite Peile, Mr. G. F. Sheppard, the ex-Commissioner, Mr. Alexander Rogers, who, notwithstanding his advancing age, is meditating another trip to India on private business, Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.I.E., Mr. Ghanssham Nilkanth Nadkarni, Dr. Bahadhurji and his sister, Miss Tarkhad, and Mr. Hormasji A. Wadia, from Rajkot. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal, to whose benefactions to the Institute Sir M. Monier-Williams made fitting reference, and the Maharanee wore Oriental costume, the former also being resplendent in his scarlet robes as a doctor of the University. Sir Alfred Lyall and Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., as well as a number of University dignitaries were similarly adorned, and this, together with the bright dresses of the Native ladies present, formed a welcome relief to the more sombre garments of the rest of the audience. On the dais in the spacious lecture hall, the scene of the opening ceremony, were seated the Vice-Chanceller, the Rev. Dr. Magrath, Provost of Queen's (who by the way bears a striking resemblance to a former Bombay Judge, Mr. R. H. Pinhey), Lord George Hamilton, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, Sir William Wilson Hunter, and Sir M. Monier-Williams. The proceedings commenced by Sir M. Monier-Williams, as keeper of the Indian Institute and as acting trustee of the funds, presenting the building to the University "in the completeness of its original design—a design worthy of Mr. Basil Champneys, its architect, worthy, I think, of Oxford, and worthy, I hope, of our Great Eastern Dependency." In his lucid speech, Sir Monier pointed out that, although the income of the institute suffices for the maintenance of the material structure, it is not large enough to pay even a proper stipend for its librarian, and a curator could not be afforded for its valuable museum. "We are told," he sorrowfully added, "that the times are hard, that the University is threatened with pecuniary straits, that even the hospitals are starving, that philanthropy is everywhere crying out for an increase of resources, and that millionaires who endow great public institutions are likely to become as extinct as the Dodo—yet, only the other day, a sum of £680 was given for a penny Mauritius post-office stamp."

Possibly the reason for the inadequate financial resources of the Institute is to be found in the fact hinted at in an article appearing in the *Times*, the other day, that the experiment initiated and carried out by Sir M. Monier-Williams with such praiseworthy devotion has so far not been the success anticipated. If it can show that it is capable of accomplishing only half of what its promoter anticipated, money will soon be forthcoming, not only for the librarian's stipend, but also for the employment of a curator. Of Lord George Hamilton's speech it is unnecessary to say anything here except that it was eminently suited to the occasion, and that the sympathetic tone pervading the whole of his remarks gave special satisfaction to the Natives present. Lord George was unstinted in his praise of Indian Civilians, but he confesses to a suspicion that those who are governing India are not increasing in popularity, and that the *hiatus* between the governed and the governing is not being as sensibly diminished as could be wished. The Indian civilian now has to work under widely different conditions from those which surrounded his predecessor. Facilities of communication and of locomotion have brought with them great benefits. But they have not been a wholly unmixed benefit so far as the administration of India is concerned. England now is so accessible from India that India is not so great a home of the Indian civilian as in the past. The facilities of communication place upon Indian administrators an enormous additional amount of work. Year by year the automatic part of their duties is taking more and more of their time, and they have less spare time for intercourse with the outside or unofficial Natives; and it is a rudimentary maxim in Government that no man or body of men could hope to thoroughly succeed in governing any people unless they could understand the people whom they governed. Whether the *hiatus* Lord George refers to is as wide as he supposes must be for people on the spot to say, but all can appreciate the generous sentiments uttered by the Secretary of State, and the address only wanted one thing to make it complete, namely, an intimation that in accordance with those principles of justice and beneficence which the noble lord said will always underlie and regulate the government of India, it had been decided to relieve India of any charge in connexion with the Soudan question.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff made a short speech in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord G. Hamilton, and Sir W. W. Hunter spoke, as he generally does, both forcibly and eloquently. If all Anglo-Indian officials had equal facility in expressing their ideas there would not be so much ignorance and indifference respecting Indian affairs as there is unhappily at the present moment. Sir Mountstuart mentioned a characteristic story of Lord Beaconsfield. When on the formation of his Ministry in 1874, Mr. Disraeli, as he then was, appointed Lord George Hamilton as Under-Secretary, some well-intentioned but fussy persons remonstrated with the right hon. gentleman. The ground of his remonstrance was that Lord George did not know anything about India. Mr. Disraeli replied: "I do not know whether he knows anything whatsoever about India, but I am sure that he will make the very best speech about India that we are likely to listen to." Sir Mountstuart further amused the audience by saying that if the Viceroy of India is the King of Kings, the Secretary of State is the King of the King of Kings. To the ladies present the musical part of the proceedings must have been even more interesting than the speeches. Mr. A. F. Ferguson, of Magdalen College, accompanied on the harp, sang with fine effect a selection from the Sanskrit odes composed for the opening of the Institute by Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan Tagore. Sir M. Monier-Williams explained the meaning of these odes as follows:—

6

Perform O goddess of the Institute the Acamana rite by sipping this sacred nectar-like water fragrant with camphor and other sweet-smelling substances.

9

Accept these divine vestments offered by me in adoration, rivalling the blossoms of the pomegranate and the brightness of the rising sun, woven in Cashmere, protecting the body from cold and shining like pure gold.

12

O divine Institute accept for thy body these unguents fragrant with camphor, worthy of the gods; may they strengthen thy frame and endow it with long life.

14

O auspicious goddess I offer thee this incense mixed with sandal, and all fragrant substances—graciously accept it.

15

O goddess of the Institute, I wave before thee these bright lights in the jewelled receptacles, filled with clarified butter piercing the darkness, brilliant as a thousand suns.

19

I annoint, O goddess, thy hair with perfumes, I adorn with lotus and champaka flower, and intertwine thy curls with golden threads.

One of the musical instruments sent to the Institute by Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan Tagore is a great curiosity, and I could not find anyone present who had ever heard it in India. It is in the shape of a trumpet, and is played not by the mouth, but by the vocal chords. The performer places it against his neck, and a full rich sound emerges from the *Nyastaranga*, or, as it is called in Sanskrit, the *Upanga*. In the North-West Provinces the *Nyastaranga* is extensively used, but, according to Raja Sir Sourindro, an instrument of this description is scarcely to be met with in any other part of the World.

THE JHALAWAR CASE.

The correspondence relating to the deposition of the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar is published to-day as a blue-book, and forms a rather bulky volume. It commences with a letter from the Government of India dated as far back as the summer of 1884, and concludes with a despatch of the Secretaty of State written a few weeks ago. After recapitulating the official account of the circumstances that led to the much-criticised deposition, Lord George Hamilton observes: "It appears then that the Maharaj Rana was repeatedly warned by your predecessors and restored to power by your Excellency with a precise warning as to the consequences of any relapse. Being under a special obligation to keep the Political Agent informed of all matters with which he ought to be acquainted, he not only refused to consult him or take his advice, but he even punished those who approached him, and when your Excellency sent a high and impartial official to inquire into the complaints of misgovernment, his Highness deliberately sent away his chief officials and refused compliance with your Agent's reasonable requests for their recall or for information. Under these conditions you consider that Zalim Singh has failed to profit by the experience of the past, and that his persistence in misgovernment proves his incapacity for the position of the State's ruler. As your Excellency observes, it is only to the Paramount Power that the inhabitants of a Native State can look for protection against misgovernment, and it becomes the positive duty of the British Government to see that gross abuses of administrative authority are removed. In the present instance you consider that his Highness the Maharaj Rana has shown himself unfit to be trusted with the powers with which you invested him, and I am reluctantly compelled to form the same conclusion." It remains to be seen whether the evidence which Lord G. Hamilton finds so convincing will satisfy Mr. Herbert Lewis and the other Parliamentary champions of the deposed Maharaj.

HOSPITALITY TO INDIAN VISITORS.

Mr. Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, who, with Mr. Justice Jardine, worthily represented the University of Bombay at the Kelvin Jubilee, has returned to London after making an extended tour in the Midlands and the North, and expresses himself very grateful for the kindness with which he has been treated on all hands. Mr. R. D. Setna, LL.B., the Registrar of the High Court of Bombay, who left for India by the last mail, must have found his brief visit to England highly gratifying to himself in every way. With regard to Mr. Setna's short stay in this country, a distinguished retired official writes to me:—"The interest aroused in Mr. Setna some years ago by his brilliant career as a law student has in no way diminished in those influential and social quarters where it is understood that the future of India really depends on the coming to the front of natives of India of first-class capacity, men capable of holding their own in point of ability, culture and character with the best Englishmen in positions similar to their own. Mere wealth must always count for something, but infinitely more precious to Englishmen is superior talent and moral excellence, which are all the surer of generous recognition when found in a native of India. This will explain the warmth of the welcome received by Mr. Setna, and that from 'all sorts and conditions of men,' directly it was known that he was to arrive here for a brief change. Lord Northbrook, Lord Hobhouse, and Lord Reay were amongst the earliest to entertain him, and Lord George Hamilton went out of his way on the representation, it is understood, of one of these noblemen to invite Mr. Settna to a special interview at the India Office, an honour very rarely accorded to any Indian officials except of the highest distinction or reputation. But all Mr. Setna's old friends of the bench and the bar and of the Northbrook Club crowded round him, and with such genuineness of regard and admiration as to have made his brief sojourn in London quite an ovation. And in nothing did Mr. Setna show that he deserved it more than in resisting the suggestion of some overzealous friends that he should seize the opportunity of his sympathetic reception to press for the consideration of certain questions connected with his tenure of the High Court Registrarship in which he is personally interested." With reference to the latter point I hear the same from other quarters. Mr. Setna holds, and many will agree with him, that this is a matter which at any rate in its present stage concerns the local authorities, and them alone.

HOME AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

I have left myself no space in which to refer to political affairs at Home and abroad. These are, however, not at the moment of a very exciting character. Here we have enjoyed, if it can be called enjoyment, the spectacle of another all-night sitting on the Rating Bill, which has passed from the rocky shores of the House of Commons to the secure haven of the House of Lords, but which, as Mr. Balfour shrewdly predicts, is likely to be heard of a great deal during the autumn recess. The Cobden Club Dinner at Greenwich, on Saturday, was a very successful event from the gastronomic point of view, but Mr. Courtney's otherwise splendid performance was certainly open to the criticism of being rather more calculated to damp than to raise the spirits of the Free Traders. The most interesting thing perhaps in connexion with the banquet was the reappearance of Sir Charles Dilke, who not only occupied one of the seats of honour, but actually proposed one of the toasts. And *mirabile dictu* Mr. Stead has not uttered a word of protest. Perhaps the editor of the *Review of Reviews* is too absorbed in the very effectual stopper in the shape of a Papal Encyclical that has been put on the movement to bring about a reunion of Christendom.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-General W. Rowlandson, Madras Infantry; Lord Fitzhardinge; Rear-Admiral Byng; Major Berryman, V.C.; Hon. A. Read; Dr. Dunckley; Countess of Stair; and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

THE Government of Bengal have just received the promised sum of Rs. 2,40,300 in Government securities in connection with the Sir Walter De-Souza Fund.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt on Darjeeling on Tuesday, travelling due east and west.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned payment to the Travancore Sirkar of Rs. 40,000 as compensation for loss of duty under the Interportal Convention of 1865.

THE Sarvajanik Sabha on Saturday passed the following resolution:—"At an influential public meeting held here on Saturday 18th, under the auspices of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, a resolution was passed expressing deep regret at the decision of Parliament saddling India with the ordinary expenses of the Suakin Contigent as being iniquitous, oppressive, and likely to cause extreme popular discontent."

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th June 1896 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 246,875 maunds and Rs. 77,977 in the earnings.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, Secretary of State for India, opened the completed buildings of the Indian Institute at Oxford, on July 1, in the presence of a large and distinguished company. A luncheon was given by the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Magrath, at Queen's College, among those present being their Highnesses the Thakur Saheb and Maharani of Gondal, Lord and Lady George Hamilton, the Earl and Countess of Abingdon, the Keeper of the Indian Institute, Sir M. Monier-Williams and Lady Monier-Williams, Sir William and Lady Hunter, Sir Mountstuart and Lady Grant-Duff, Sir Charles Bowen, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir James Peile, Sir Juland Danvers, Lord Francis Hervey, Sir Owen Burne, Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir Gerald Fitz Gerald, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir William, and Lady Markby, Sir Raymond West, Sir Henry and Miss Acland, Sir William Herschel, Sir Arnold Kemball, Mr. Bhownaggree, M. P., the Warden of Merton, the Provost of Oriel, the Warden of New College, the Warden of Keble, the Mayor of Oxford, the Master of the Mercers' Company, Professor Macdonell, the senior and junior proctors, and many members of the University. The ceremony at the Institute took place at 2-30, and was followed by a conversazione. In opening the proceedings,

The Keeper of the Indian Institute (Sir M. Monier-Williams) said through the generosity of numerous friends of India this institute, the aim of which was to be a centre of teaching and knowledge on all Indian subjects, was at length finished in all its parts, and as acting trustee of the funds entrusted to Lord Brassey and himself it had become his duty to present the building to the University on the completion of its original design—a design worthy of Mr. Basil Champneys, its architect; worthy, he thought, of Oxford; worthy, he hoped, of their great Eastern dependency. (Cheers.) For some time it had stood in the very midst of their colleges, eloquent with the silent reproach of a half-finished structure. It was to his Highness the Thakur Saheb of Gondal, with whose presence they were honoured that day—(cheers)—that the removal of the reproach of incompleteness was mainly due. (Cheers.) His two donations, amounting to £4,500, had enabled them to complete the building, and in commemoration of his munificence they had called their best lecture-room the "Gondal Room." At least 1,000 persons must have aided in the production of this building and in the enrichment of its library and museum. It was now twenty-one years since he first advocated the founding of a centre of Indian studies in their University. It seemed to him that they in Oxford were bound to do something more than merely encourage the teaching of Sanscrit. His proposal met with immediate acceptance, and, to make a beginning, he sailed for India in October, 1875. There he lost no time in waylaying the Prince of Wales as he was landing from the Serapis in Bombay Harbour. His Royal Highness at once promised his support, and they all knew how faithfully he kept his promise and how much they owed to his aid. (Cheers). Then followed the gracious help of Her Majesty—(cheers).—and other members of the Royal Family. Then Lord Brassey became co-trustee with himself of all the moneys subscribed, and was himself the largest contributor. His contribution with accuring interest had amounted to about £10,000. (Cheers). Pecuniary aid had been accorded to them by their Chancellor, Lord Salisbury—(cheers)—by successive Viceroys, Governors, and Secretaries of State, and they had Lord George Hamilton there that day to crown his previous kind assistance by inaugurating the completion of the building in person. (Cheers.) Then they had received large grants of money and other gifts from the native Princes of India, and most of all, as he had before stated, from the Thakur Saheb of Gondal. Many of their London City companies had been as liberal towards them as they always were in supporting every important and useful undertaking. At the head of all stood the Mercers' Company. He regretted that, in one respect, the Institute fell short of its original aim. His desire always had been that it should have, so to speak, two arms, one extending itself to aid Europeans in the pursuit of Eastern studios, the other stretching out a helping hand to young Indians in the prosecution of Western studies. He therefore made a second voyage to India in 1876-77 and a third in 1883-84, and ultimately succeeded in inducing the supreme Government there to found six scholarships, of £200 of year each, for deserving natives, who were to have been attached to the Institute and to have gone through their University course under the supervision of its keeper and durators, or of some tutor appointed by them. The Viceroy and his Council assented to his proposal. The scholarships were founded, but Lord Kimberley, then Secretary of State for India, declined to sanction their necessary connection with this or with any particular institution. The decision had been a source of abiding disappointment to himself, because it prevented the Institute from undertaking the guidance and guardianship of young Indian students at Oxford who are cast adrift during six months of the vacation. Unhappily, the Institute was very insufficiently endowed. There was not even a proper stipend for its librarian, and they could not afford a curator for its valuable museum. But he did not despair of an increase of means which should keep pace with its advancing powers and capabilities, and in that confident expectation he now made over the completed building to the Vice-Chancellor. (Cheers.)

The Vice-Chancellor on behalf of the University, said he gratefully accepted the completed building which Sir Monier Monier-Williams now handed over to them. This building would always remain as a monument of Sir Monier's devoted and self-denying energy. (Cheers.) He would ask the Secretary of State for India, who had been kind enough to come there on that occasion, to open the Institute. (Cheers.)

Lord George Hamilton, who was cordially received, inresponding to the Vice-Chancellor's request, heartily re-eachoed the congratulations which the Vice-Chancellor had expressed to Sir M. Monier-Williams upon the successful completion, after twenty-one years' work, of his self-imposed task. (Cheers.) He had worked at this object with unflagging assiduity during that period; he had drawn upon his time, his energy, and his own financial resources without stint, and he thought he now might be proud of the result of his exertions. (Cheers.) But Sir Monier's energy and enterprise would of themselves have beeen insufficient to accomplish this great task unless he had been able to appeal to the liberality of Indian princes, noblemen, and the British public. And well had they responded. Great Britain was pround of the performances of her sons in different parts of the globe, but he thought none of their feats were comparable to that which they had accomplished in India. In other parts of the world they had done equal deeds of heroism, and perhaps equal administrative ability might have been shown, but the remarkable result of their performances in India was that the exploits of the few had benefitted the existence of many, and that the Government, a progressive and enlightened Government as it was, had had its foundation securely laid upon the shoulders and labours of a few individuals. He was no hero worshipper, and he did not say it out of any wish to flatter them, but if there was any body of men to whom he would willingly take off his hat as benefactors of humanity, it was the Indian Civil Service. (Cheers.) It was very difficult for any of them who had never been in India to conceive, or even to realise, what the nature and magnitude of their work was. Just let them try and conceive it by reversing the picture. Let them assume for a moment that Europe was India, and that a small portion of that India was England. There were diversities of race, of religion, of customs and institutions on the Continent of Europe, but these varieties were not one whit greater than those which abounded in the continent of India. Let them conceive the whole Government and administration of Europe, with all these diversities, to be carried on by a few natives from India who were annually recruited by a draft of young men from that country. The task, they would say, was an impossible task, and beyond the capacity of human administration; and yet the Indian Civil Service had undertaken that task, and they had performed it so equitably, so thorougly and so incorruptibly that within a few generations the Indian Government had developed into one of the most perfect executive machines the world had ever seen. (Cheers.) Well, then, anything that could affect the education or training of men who were entrusted with duties of such supreme importance was a matter, he would not say of national, but of imperial interest, and the Vice-Chancellor, in thanking Sir M. Monier-Williams for transferring this building to the University, spoke of the inestimable value which the Institute might be to those who had to discharge duties of administration in India. Let them for a moment look at what the Institute might do from the educational point of view. High as was his appreciation of the work done in India, incalculable as were the benefits which our Government conferred upon the people, still, sometimes a qualm passed through his mind that those who were so admirably performing this work were not increasing in popularity on the scene of their labours, and that the hiatus between the governed and the governing was not being as sensibly diminished as they could wish. The Indian civilian now had to work under widely different conditions from those which surrounded his predecessor. Facilities of communication and of locomotion had brought with them great benefits. But, in his judgment they had not been a wholly unmixed benefit so far as the administration of India was concerned. (Hear, hear.) England now was so accessible from India that India was not so great a home of the Indian civilian as in the past. The facilities of communication placed upon Indian administrators an enormous additional amount of work. Year by year the mechanical, he would say the automatic, part of their duties was taking more and more of their time, and they had less spare time for intercourse with the outside or unofficial natives; and it was, as they knew, a rudimentary maxim in Government that no man or body of men could hope to thoroughly succeed in governing any people unless they could understand the people whom they governed. If they would allow him a minute or two he would ask their attention to this particular point, for it was of supreme importance, so far as the future was concerned. Many years ago, when he first had the honour of being Under-Secretary of State for India there was on the Council a most remarkable man, whose name was well known to all his Indian colleagues who were present—Sir George Clerk. Perhaps he was the last of those great patriarchal pro-Consuls, if he might so call them, who governed large portions of India through the magnetic influence of a strong moral character based on a thorough knowledge of those with whom he came in contact. He retired, being then upwards of eight years of age, from the Indian Council, and on his retirement he was good enough to come and see him, and he spoke very frankly his mind on this particular subject. He said, "You are a young man, and what I want you to do is to devote your energy to destroying the Suez Canal and cutting every telegraph wire that connects England with India, and all the telegraph wires inside India, and when you have done that you must reduce your European army in India to 20,000 men, and then you will be able to test the young Englishman how far he has gone." He asked Sir George Clerk to explain these rather bold and vandalistic theories, and he in a very few words put before him his experience, and contrasted it with that of those who came after him. He said that when he was a young man he was sent to India with a knowledge only of the vernacular, and after a short time was sent up to a district where there was not a European within many miles of him. He had to keep that district quiet, and to govern it by his own resources. And the only way he accomplished that task was by making friends of the notables of the district, governing to a large extent through them by their opinions. And then Sir George went on to say: "In our days you send out young men far superior to myself in mental equipment, and they go out to a district with a code under one arm and a telegraph wire under the other. They have to enforce their code, and if they cannot all they have to do is to telegraph for somebody to help them to do so. That is not the way to make good administrators." There was a good deal of force in those observations. They could not put the clock back; they must take the increased facilities of locomotion with its advantages and disadvantages. They could not alter the conditions which surrounded the Indian civilian, and, if they could not, might they not do something to meet the difficulties which Sir George Clerk predicted during their training in this country? It was, he thought, this Institute and its associations which might be of the utmost educational service. (Cheers.) He thought Oxford might be proud of the fact that, since the probationers for the Indian Civil Service were permitted to take up residence in the University, Oxford had, he thought, absorbed something like two-thirds of the total number of those probationers. (Cheers.) Therefore, upon the University of Oxford was imposed the task, which he was sure they would readily accept, of, to a certain extent, moulding the minds and dispositions of those who went to administer and to govern India. They got them at a plastic period of life, and might this Institute not have a very beneficial effect upon them? Early in life he thought they had a rather exaggerated idea of what they could do. If any young English probationer had an opinion of his inherent power of governing, because he was descended from a conquering and self-governing race, many there would be able to show him that by certain accepted linguistic affinities India could claim a race of men of whom they might be proud. If he was proud of the intellectual past of his countrymen and their literature inside the walls of that Institute, he would be shown that at the time when his ancestors were unclothed savages there was a literature in India well worthy of being preserved. And if he was proud of the utilitarian tendencies of his countrymen, of their architectural works, and of the great works of pulic utility which had been carried out in this country, inside that Institute he would know that, notwithstanding all the mechanical appliances they had now, they had not been able to surpass the enterprise and architecture which they found in existence when they went to India. The evidence therefore of the old civilisation, and the great feats which, under that civilisation, the various Indian nationalities achieved, could not fail to bring home to the mind of any young man a respect and regard for such nationalities, and out of that respect and that regard must naturally grow sympathy and esteem. And sympathy and sentiment, as facilities of communication increased, were becoming more and more important factors in consolidating communities and races. Of the many great men whom England had recently sent to India, there was none perhaps who devoted more time to this problem which he had just sketched out than that distinguished jurist and thinker, Sir Henry Maine. They could not stop, because there would be no reform; they must not go too fast, or there would be no security; they must move, but they must take full cognisance of counteractive forces behind. It was because these difficulties existed, and might increase, that he looked with pleasure upon any movement or any enterprise which would tend in any way to solve them. He did not wish to exaggerate the possibilities of any movement with which he might be associated as he was now, but he could not help thinking that, if this Institute were fully utilised and properly directed, it might tend to gauge, and possibly surmount, some of the difficulties he had enumerated, and that it might succeed in producing even closer and more sympathetic relations than those which now existed between the English and Indian peoples. He thought they might be sure that the principles which would always regulate and underlie the Government of India would be those of justice, and beneficence, and progress; but it was upon the disposition and the demeanour of those who had the administration of those principles that the popularity of the Government must largely depend. He hoped and believed that, year by year, the roots of their administration in India would strike deeper among the sentiments and affections of the Indian people, and he hoped that the University of Oxrord, through the medium of that Institute, might play no small part in bringing about this most desirable result. (Cheers.) He had to thank the Vice-Chancellor for having, in the name of the University, invited him and other members of the India Council to be present. He highly prized that invitation, and for his own part, he should always look back with pleasure upon having, in his official capacity, been associated for a brief period with them in a great work, the consummation of which he now celebrated by declaring the Institute to be open. (Cheers.)

Sir M. E. Grant Duff proposed a vote of thanks to Lord George Hamilton for attending and for his address. He said he remembered when Lord George Hamilton was appointed to the Under Secretaryship of the India Office, he remarked to Lord Beaconsfield that he was a very young man for such a post. Lord Beaconsfield agreed, but said, "Never mind; you can be sure whatever else he does, he will make a capital speech." Lord George Hamilton had just made a capital speech, and, as is his custom, had said exactly the right thing in the right way.

Sir William Hunter said it gave him very great pleasure to second the vote of thanks, because he saw before him many men who had taken part in the administration of that great world of Colonies and dependencies which made up Greater Britain; and as one of the humblest of them he should like to say how very deeply they were touched by the kind words which fell from Lord George Hamilton's lips. He had truly said that the difficulties of administering India had increased. There was a time when a panacea was proposed by Sir George Clerk of abolishing the Suez Canal and cutting the Indo-European telegraph. Well, the Suez Canal was useful for short leave, and the telegraph to India was very useful for the announcing of domestic occurrences; but if Sir George Clerk had really had the courage to propose so drastic a remedy, he thought he would have proposed to abolish the Secretary of State. (Laughter.) The Secretary of State was really more than the Suez Canal and the telegraph put together, because just as the telegraph and the Suez Canal represented the materiel connection between England and India, so the Secretary of State represented that much more than material connection—that great spiritual force by which Great Britain governed India. There came every now and again an opportunity when the Secretary of State or Parliament might make Indians feel that the connection between India and England was not merely one of governing but also of sympathy; and the Thakur Saheb of Gondal would be able to convey to the tributary Princes, and Mr. Bhownaggree, who was there that day and who represented in a very special manner the people of India, would be able to convey to those who were really his constituents and were really his clients, their grateful sense of what Lord George had said to them that day.

The proposion having been heartily adopted, Lord George Hamilton, in acknowledgment, said that the geart charm of being associated with the India Office was that rarely, if ever, were questions connected with the Indian Government discussed from a purely partisan point of view. Indian questions were discussed upon their merits, and they did not sit up all night fighting over trivial things. (Laughter.)

At the conclusion of the speeches some Indian odes, written and composed by the Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan Tagore, were sung in Sanskrit by Mr. Ferguson, of Magdalen College, with the advice and assistance of Mr. Fuller-Maitland, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

THE Manager of a large estate in Bengal lately advertised for an assistant skilled in zemindari management, a good rider active habits, pay Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. He was over whelmed in return with applications, his door besieged with candidates. The heads of two colleges sundry lecturers and teachers, youths fresh from colleges, without a solitary qualification except self-conceit, crowded in. Many of them were of "noble families," all of the "highest moral character." The personal interviews apparently were intended to pave the way for *douceurs*. One gentleman boldly pleaded that he came from a respectable zemindari family, and he inserted in his statement of qualifications a *little* pencil note: "Should it be a permanent post, one thousand rupees commission should be given yearly. Such is Educated Bengal: and yet it is in this respect an improvement on what proceeded it.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. POONA PARSEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

THE above cricket match was played on the Gymkhana ground, yesterday and to-day. The Parsees went in first, and made 93 runs. At 3-30 the Gymkhana went in, and in half-an-hour they lost five good bats. Major Bythell then joined Mr. Greig. Both commenced to play a free game, and raised the score from 86 to 200, when Mr. Greig was cleverly caught by Raja. He made the magnificent score of 144. While returning from the field to the pavilion he was loudly cheered.

The match was resumed, at 11-30, to-day. Before the game commenced a sharp shower of rain fell, and made the ground slippery. The two not outs of yesterday (Messrs. Stockdale and Walton) went in. Both played well at the commencement, and soon raised the score to 348, when Walton was bowled out by Master, and the Gymkhana closed their innings by 353 runs.

The Parsees went in for their second innings at 12-30, Lowis and Herbert taking the bowling, and Errana and Virjee batting. Errana was soon dismissed, having scored only 2 runs. Master joined Virjee, and a little careful play raised the score to 25, but he was run out. Wadia came next, and made three. The play was then adjourned for tiffin. After tiffin the Parsees commenced to hit freely, and the score was soon raised to 80. Raja and Master, playing well, made good runs but the latter was caught by Martin. Raja remained till the last, having 84 runs to his credit. It speaks well for so young a cricketer who in his beginning has played so well. The Parsees closed their innings at 5-30 for 201 runs. The match thus ended in favour of the Poona Gymkhana by one innings and 59 runs.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J H Irani, c Stockdale, b Lowis	22	c Stockdale, b Herbert	10
J Eranna, c Walton, b Herbert	12	b Lewis	2
H J Bharucha, c Greig, b Lowis	0	b Cassels	12
B A Wadia, b Lowis	0	run out	4
D M Raja, c Greig, b Lowis	10	not out	84
C B Virjee, c Greig, b Herbert	23	b Herbert	2
M B Virjee, b Cassels	2	run out	11
P S Bharucha, c Greig, b Herbert	9	st Usborne, b Sale	0
M J Chenai, b Lowis	9	b Cassels	13
R P Master, c Cassels, b Lowis	8	c Martin, b Herbert	32
P J Chenai, not out	0	b Sale	18
Extras	4	Extras	13
Total	93	Total	201

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 15, 2 for 16, 3 for 16, 4 for 40, 5 for 43, 6 for 61, 7 for 78, 8 for 81, 9 for 85, 10 for 93.

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 2, 2 for 26, 3 for 51, 4 for 63, 5 for 67, 6 for 88, 7 for 138, 8 for 138, 9 for 179, 10 for 201.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B	R	M	W	2nd Innings. B	R	M	W
Herbert	85	33	6	3	155	30	13	3
Capt Lowis	133	29	12	6	115	36	12	1
Cassels	25	13	2	1	56	24	4	2
Stockdale	25	11	2	0	70	17	8	0
Sale	0	0	0	0	75	11	10	2
Walton	0	0	0	0	40	21	2	0
Greig	0	0	0	0	65	43	0	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt H E Lowis, b Wadia	14
J G Greig, c Raja, b Chenai	144
R A Cassels, b Wadia	7
P N Pocock, b Chenai	2
H C Herbert, l-b-w, b Chenai	0
E L Sale, l-b-w, b Bharucha	18
Major Bythell, b Chenai	90
T M Usborne, b Chenai	8
Dr Martin, b Chenai	0
H B Stockdale, not out	46
W Walton, b Master	19
Extras	5
Total	353

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 23, 2 for 37, 3 for 40, 4 for 40, 5 for 86, 6 for 247, 7 for 275, 8 for 275, 9 for 288, 10 for 353.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
J Chenai	165	105	4	5
Wadia	115	67	8	2
Bharucha	35	44	1	0
Master	54	45	0	2
Raja	10	10	0	0
Erranna	40	47	0	0
H J Bharucha	10	16	0	0
Virjee	10	14	0	0

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, with the overland mails of July 3, arrived in Bombay harbour on 8 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armstrong, Surg-Lt-Col, Mrs and child
Ball, Major and Mrs
Bingham, Mr
Burbridge, Mr and Mrs
Foncesca, Dr
Golding, Mr
Hepworth, Mr G
Hildesley, Mr and Mrs
Morgan, Mr G
Roberts, Mr P H
Samways, Mr
Watson, Mr W
Wood, Mr C W
Young, Mr J

FROM BRINDISI.

Batchelor, Mr
Bell Mr C
Berkeley, Mr S J
Bowley, Capt
Bruce, Mr A B
Caffin, Mr E J
Campbell, Mr A J
Cumberledge, Lt
Duffas, Mr J C
Grimley, Mr
Gutbett, Mr J E
Hertz, Mr W A
Keen, Lt W J
Kennedy, Mr H
Luker, Mr
Marriott, Lt
Miller, Mr D L
Morris, Mr
Norman, Lt
Nutt, Lt-Col J A
Parry, Mr R
Preston, Mr
Richie, Mr and Mrs
Rimmington, Capt J C
Sanderson, Mr W L
Sevenoak, Mr
Shah, Mr D R
Shand, Mr A
Smith, Surg-Capt
Swan, Mr P
Tucker, Mr
Welch, Mr W H
White, Mr J C
Wilkinson, Mr

FROM ADEN.

Hepenstal, Lt
Mariam Begam, child and infant
Nawab Syed Lyakatally

FROM VENICE.

Civitis, Mr
Dorabjee, Mr
Hopkins, Mr and Mrs
Pirie, Mr and Mrs

MR. GUNNERY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE large dining-room of Watson's Hotel was capitally fitted up on Saturday evening for the first public performance Mr. Carl S. Gunnery, the disciple of Corney Grain, has given in Bombay, and the hall proved to be well adapted for the purpose. There was a very good audience, and Mr. Gunnery, although a little nervous at first, soon proved that the reputation he gained in South Africa as a clever delineator of the peculiarities of particular types of people was thoroughly deserved. Both the first and second part of his entertainment were preceded by pianoforte overtures by Mr. F. Seymour Dove, and songs by Mr. J. Jameson and Mr. A. Quinney. The former gave an effective rendering of "The Monarch of the Storm and "The Shepherd's Cradle Song," while the latter, who is nothing if not amusing, simply convulsed the audience with his too coster songs—the familiar "'E, dunno where 'E are" and "Rose of our Alley." Mr. Gunnery's sketch of "The Village Concert" was divided into two parts, and was a description of what he saw and heard when invited by a college friend to go down to Slocomb-in-the-mud to assist at "The Village Concert." The arrival at the station, the walk through the village, the conduct of the Squire in the chair, and the songs and recitations of the various performers were most humorously described, and when due allowance is made for an actor's license, hit off with a fair amount of accuracy the very amateur nature of the concerts held in small villages like Slocomb-in-the-mud. The imitation of the songs and recitations of the various performers excited constant merriment on the part of the audience, the pieces finding most favour being "Miss de Browne does up her Hair," "A Sneezing Seranade," and "The Fly and the Spectacles." The entertainment was so enjoyable that Mr. Gunnery is sure of good audiences for the other performances he is announced to give at Watson's Hotel.

SEVERAL local addresses were presented to the Lieutenant-Governor at Darbhanga. In reply his Honor referred to the sanitary condition of the town, and indicated the willingness of the Government to favourably consider the application of the Municipality for a loan for the purpose of carrying out public works.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Harringdon Road-London England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EXPERIMENTS with the new Lee-Metford, bullet sent out from England will begin on August 1st Each of the four Musketry Schools will receive between two and three thousand rounds, while a large number will be sent to Dum-Dum for experimental firing thereby experts from the ammunition factory.

THERE is a marked reduction in the quantity of food supplies and stores now being sent up to Gilgit as compared with last year. The number of maunds has fallen from nearly 70,000 to 38,500, and the decrease would have been greater but over 4,000 maunds of wheat are being carried up to form a food reserve.

REPORTS from Suakin show that the health of the Indian troops is still very good. The detachments at Tokar have had an unenviable experience of existing in the midst of sandstorms which blow almost the whole day and night. The wells are choked with sand and have to be constantly cleared out. The monotony of garrision work there must be trying, and even the temporary stimulus of "shaves" of an enemy's approach has been wanting.

No further trouble has arisen regarding the Afghan intrusion into the Mitai Valley in Bajour. The local Mohmand tribesmen have been given to understand that the territory up to the watershed between the Kunar and Panjkora river system is within the sphere of British influence. This should serve to check any further action by the Amir's officials.

THE weather report for July 12th showed how excessive has been the heat in the Punjab during the early part of this month. There were two stations, Lahore and Sialkot, where the *mean* temperature of the day was over 12° above the normal, while in Rawalpindi the excess was 13·6. In the Province as a whole the mean averaged 10° above normal, and no single reporting-station recorded any rainfall. There has been an extension of the monsoon current, up-country, and it is to be hoped that the eastern and central parts of the Punjab at least will be getting the benefit of it now.

A GENERAL court-martial on Private R. Pierce, East Surrey Regiment, charged with the murder of Private W. Beck, is now sitting under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. H. Thorold, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Agra.

THE Lahore Lunatic Asylum was the scene of a melancholy tragedy on Monday. The lunatics were about to sit down to a meal when one of them taking offence at the eager manner in which one of his fellows grabbed at a piece of bread, deliberately set upon him. The spleen was ruptured and the unfortunateman died in a short time. The Government had pronounced the warder establishment in several asylums of the Province very unsatisfactory, and the present tragedy appears to be an unfortunately emphatic illustration in point.

SERIOUS defalcations are alleged to have occurred in the Forest Department at Chittagong. The police and the department are investigating the matter. An auditor from the office of the Comptroller-General of India Treasuries has been deputed to help in examining the books.

THE opinions of several Local Governments and Administrations have been called for in connection with the question of the practical training of Indian engineers in England, which is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. It is understood that the existing rules on the subject are being reconsidered with a view to revision.

THE Stewart decoy case was again before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday, when the evidence of Mr. G. S. Sykes, who sent the account of Mr. Stewart's adventure to a local paper, which led to the present proceedings, was recorded. The further hearing was adjourned, when the syce of the ticca gharry in which Mr. Stewart drove on the night of the 16th April will give his evidence.

THE annual meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association will be held at Meerut from December 7th to 18th. The programme will be practically the same as last year, but the number of days has been increased by two, as it was found that the time allowed for some competitions was too short. The Championship matches will begin on December 11th, the four days preceding being directed to the "unlimited entry" matches and for experiments with the new Lee-Metford bullet of the Indian pattern. Volunteers who may find it inconvenient to attend on the extra days will shoot in their unlimited entry matches on the 9th and 10th. A bumper meeting is expected, as the Association is increasing in popularity and last year's gathering was a great success.

POLICE officers all the world over, remarks a contemporary, should be on the alert to arrest an adventurer named Joseph von Blauther, who is "wanted" in San Francisco for an atrocious murder. A reward of £1,000 is offered for his capture, but no information is forthcoming as to the country in which he is likely to be found. His career has been a somewhat remarkable one. As a boy he served in the Austrian Army and during the Bosnian campaign of 1878 his gallantry in action was so marked that he seemed likely to rise to distinction. At the age of 18 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and within a few months was decorated with the Order of the Iron Crown and knighted. He was the "show man" of the war and the King of Italy was so moved by stories of his valour that he sent him an Order too. In 1883 von Blauther fell into disgrace from some escapade at Serajevo. He had to leave the Austrian service and he betook himself to America. For twelve years his friends at Vienna had no news of him, but a short time ago they learned that he was a proclaimed murderer. It appears that he settled in San Francisco and there ingratiated himself with a rich widow, Mrs. Langfelt, who had burried three husbands, but was still, at the age of 65, quite prepared to marry again. She was a German from Bergzabem in the Rhine Valley and her sympathy was extended to the ex-officer of the Austrian Army. Unfortunately for herself she allowed him to get control over her money and eventually he murdered her, cutting off her head with a razor. He disappeared with an enormous sum and the San Francisco police have failed to trace him. His name is likely to figure prominently in the hue-and-cry of most countries for some time to come.

LIEUTENANT PATERSON, of the East Surrey Regiment, prosecuted, and Messrs. Percy Ball and George Wiggins defended. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution and their statements were mostly alike. They heard a struggle in the verandah of the barrack and on going out saw one man running away and the other bleeding profusely. A Corporal, George Wilson, followed the runaway and arrested him a short distance away from the scene of the scuffle and recognised him as Pierce, the accused. None of the witnesses assigned a motive for the crime, while all affirmed that the two men were inseparable friends. The prisoner, however, made a statement to the effect that the deceased and he had an altercation after drinking together between two and three gallons of beer, to say nothing of rum shandies with two or three drachms of rum in each. A scuffle ensued and deceased got accused by the throat. Finding the grasp getting tight and feeling suffocated the accused asked deceased to let go and attempted to release himself, but seeing he was getting the worst of it took his knife from the pillow and used it. The medical evidence of Surgeon-Captain Hardy showed that the deceased had received three stabs, two of these were superficial flesh wounds, but the third was a horizontal wound penetrating into the pectoral muscles in the second intercostal space below the unction of the inner with the middle thirds of the left collar bone. Mr. Ball raised the plea of self-defence for his client and commended his *bona fide* statement, which was made to remove all doubts in the matter. The man never intended to commit murder; he merely defended himself the best way he could against a powerful adversary. The prosecution pointed out that the theory of self-defence was not quite consistent with the circumstances of the case, inasmuch as greater force than was necessary was exercised by the accused. If Pierce had not committed murder he had at least committed manslaughter. The case is closed and the Court has reserved judgment.

THE number of immigrants shipped from Calcutta to Jamaica last year was 1,167, and the number who returned was 348. Although the sugar industry was depressed it had little effect upon the average wages of the coolies, the bulk of whom were engaged on fruit-growing properties. Savings by the Indian depositors increased from £13,958-10-10 in 1894 to £22,680-1-11 last year, the number of those with accounts advancing from 793 to 1,029. There was a slight increase in the criminal offences, but in proportion to the immigrant population the misdemeanours were not numerous.

MR. W. E. NEALE, Commissioner of the Meerut Division, N.-W. P., who has lately been in bad health, will shortly take three months' privilege leave. His place at Meerut will be taken by Mr. R. C. Hardy, Commissioner of Rohilkhand, to whom, as his health also has recently been indifferent, a change will not be unwelcome. Mr. John Hooper, Secretary of the Board of Revenue, will officiate for Mr. Hardy in Rohilkhand, and Mr. Hooper's place on the Board will be taken by Mr. D. C. Baillie, Director of Land Records and Agriculture: the Assistant Director taking charge of the current duties of Director.

THE agricultural distress which prevailed during last year in the districts of Jubbulpore, Nerbudda, and Ballaghat, has had an unfavourable effect upon the jail statistics of the Central Provinces for the year under every count; there was a rise in the jail population, while the percentage of deaths and the financial results are also less satisfactory than usual. The total convict population rose from 18,444 to 21,597, and the daily average of prisoners from 4,505 to 4,950. This sufficiently accounted for, however, when we learn that at Damoh some of the prisoners were so destitute, that after their release they came back and accused themselves of theft in order to get re-admitted. The same point is also observable, as was noted by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick in the Punjab, namely, the increase in juvenile prisoners, whose numbers rose from 180 to 244, of whom 96 were girls. At Nimar one girl, who was only ten years old, was actually sentenced to 9½ months' imprisonment. But of the total increase of 19 per cent. in the number of prisoners, 18 per cent. took place under sentences of less than 6 months. The vital statistics show a very heavy deterioration. The total mortality of 57·6 per mille was an increase of 25·3 on last year, and is the heaviest since 1887. Out of the total number of 268 deaths, however, no less than 142 were caused by a malignant form of dysentery, which is regarded as contagious or infectious; there were two severe outbreaks of this disease at Balaghat and Jubbulpore. The cost of food was naturally higher and the receipts from manufactures were lower than usual during the year, with the result that the total cost of the jails rose from Rs. 2,67,387 in 1894, to Rs. 3,11,035, and the average cost per head from Rs. 59-5-8 to Rs. 62-13-4. With this item the cost in the Punjab of Rs. 47-5-0 per head compares very favourably.

THE report of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association for 1895-96 shows that assets and liabilities practically balance each other, the year closing with a cash balance in hand of Rs. 487 after an expenditure of nearly Rs. 40,000. But no credit is given for the fixtures and plant at Meerut, where the Central Meeting is held, though to the Association these represent at least Rs. 20,000. Inasmuch, however, as the appliances, if sold, would only realise about Rs. 5,000, while the ranges would scarcely find a purchaser at all, it is sound finance not to place the sum mentioned on the credit side. Colonel Hill, the Honorary Secretary of the B. P. R. A., has done splendid work in putting the Association on a sound footing. It started with Rs. 8,000 in hand, the reserve of the old N. I. R. A.; and this sum, with nearly Rs. 20,000 besides, has been laid out on ranges and plant at Meerut. The arrangements under this head are now completed and maintenance charges alone will have to be met in the future. This being the case and it having been decided that the Association shall not be split up into two parts, one for the Punjab and one for the Bengal Command, the time would seem to have arrived for the formation of a cash reserve. Colonel Hill strongly advocates this. "It must," he remarks, "be obvious to any member of the Association that a Reserve Fund of from ten to twenty thousand rupees is essentially necessary for an Association with an annual expenditure of about Rs. 40,000 and with the bulk of income only coming in at the end of the year. All the expenses connected with the meeting, the purchase of prizes, building, repairs, printing, &c., have to be met either from money borrowed from a Bank or from the Honorary Secretary, to be adjusted on receipt of money at the close of the years." Now, as the Association is well supported, the donation, prizes and subscriptions amounting annually to nearly Rs. 11,000 while the Goxernment give a grant of Rs. 5,000, the ajustment of accounts can be satisfactorily managed in the long run. But there are contingencies which cannot be overlooked. These are very tersely put, for we are told that "if from any cause such as active service or an epidemic of cholera at Meerut, the Central Meeting had to be cancelled, the Association would be bankrupt and the Honorary Secretary would be responsible for all liabilities."

THE meeting of the North-West Provincial Legislative Council at Lucknow on Wednesday was the most interesting and important that that body has yet held. The only legislative business before the Council was the passing of the Honorary Munsiffs Bill, which had come up on report a third time from the Committee. But although, in itself, an interesting experiment, the measure looks comparatively small beside the other questions which came up for mention in the course of the sitting. The Financial Statement for the Province, the scarcity, or as it may fairly be called now the famine in Bundelkhand, and the measures adopted for dealing with it, the depletion of the Provincial exchequer, the judicial block in Oudh, and indeed throughout the Provinces, the rate of Municipal loans, the renewal of the Provincial Contracts, all these and other questions came under reference more or less particularly in the course of the morning. When times are hard one is not surprised if criticism is harsh; but both the Financial Secretary and the Lieutenant-Governor alluded to the fairness and consideration with which the non-official members had received the exposition of the Government's situation. Their difficulties, as the Lieutenant-Governor observed, were the result of the seasons and not of maladministration: but none the less capital can be made of the handiwork of the heavens if men are resolved to be unreasonable. Let us hope that the Council of the North-West means to take up a line of its own and set an example to some allied institutions elsewhere where bickering for the sake of bickering is the rule of conduct. The Lieutenant-Governor's speech, while it ran over many subjects, was mainly a protest against the impecuniosity of the Province under its present contract with the Supreme Government. The administration cannot get on, Sir A. P. MacDonnell declares, upon its present allowance of 350 lakhs a year: there is no department that is not suffering from want of money, and the local Government is at the end of expedients in the way of retrenchment. Evidently Sir James Westland must make up his mind for a big call from the N.-W.-P., and one that will be strongly pushed, when he comes to take up the question of the renewal of the contracts next January.

ESTIMATES of the wheat crop for the 1895-96 season have been received from the Bhopal Agency, Indore, and Bundelkhand. They were not issued in time for inclusion in the Final General Memorandum on the wheat crop, and must be taken as supplementary. The current year's crop in Bhopal is estimated at 570,919 tons as against 480,980 for last season; Indore falls from 46,693 tons last year to 44,393 for this year; while Bundelkhand shows the large decrease of 9,683 as compared with 20,270 tons last season. The aggregate, however, is very little less, the figures being 816,399 tons and 817,342 tons for the present and past seasons respectively.

NEWS has been received of a very heavy flood in the river Baitarani in Orissa and Singhbhoom, Chota Nagpur. The river rose sixty feet higher than its normal level, and the surrounding country was more than ten feet under water. The people saved themselves by perching on the trees. Many heads of cattle were lost, but only three or four human lives.

WORKING OF THE FORT POLICE COURTS: A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the changes that will now be made consequent on Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, relinquishing his charge on leave, I would beg for a few lines in your columns. The suggestions I am about to throw out are useful, and will, I feel sure, be appreciated by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Hitherto the practice, in the Mazagon Police Courts, has been to assign certain limits to each of the two magistrates presiding there, and all cases of each district are heard by this same magistrate, e.g. Mr. Dustoor takes all cases for the Parel, Dadar, and Mahim side, and Mr. Hamilton takes cases of districts nearer Bhendi Bazaar and Byculla. Information for summonses, warrants, &c., are laid before the magistrate of the fixed districts. This wholesome practice does not obtain in the Fort Police Courts. Here it is all higgledy, piggledy. The suitors and their legal representatives almost invariably go up to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Slater, the C. P. M. has acquired a reputation for a masterly handling of the "accused," who, ninety cases out of a hundred, are bound to get a drubbing before Mr. Slater, who is therefore, in the legal practitioners' parlance, known as the "convicting magistrate." Thus, the work in Mr. Slater's court is heavy and in arrears, and Mr. Webb has a comparatively easy time of it. Even important cases drag, and must drag their weary length in Mr. Slater's court, and it is a known fact that they take weeks and weeks, and I may say even months, before the poor "accused" gets his meed of punishment, thus "adding gall to bitter." Might I, therefore, venture to suggest, in the interest of justice, in the interests of Mr. Slater's own health, that the system of assigning districts such as is in use in the Mazagon Police Courts may be introduced in the Fort Police Courts. By the bye, cannot some one open a "Legal Pillory" in your columns on the lines of the one opened in Mr. Labouchere's "Truth"?—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

MANDVIE WARD AND ITS REQUIREMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Residents of Mandvie ward are highly obliged to Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani for his able letters on the 15th June and 19th July, respectively. I must join, and support in his utterances in connection with the Babula Tank Gardens. Mr. Kayani is, no doubt, right in saying, that the intended park at Babula Tank will be a mere waste of public money. Mr. Kayani is also right in saying that the park, if made, will be more used by the loafers and vagabonds of the locality than respectable persons. I remember Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, has also expressed his opinion, saying that the park will be the resting place for vagabonds and bad characters of the locality. Babula Tank is also very far from the centre of Mandvie, and the surroundings are not so thickly populated. People of this ward think Babula Tank garden a mere waste of public money, and wish that after the filling in of the tank the ground be sold, and proceeds thereof be spent in making parks on some other suitable plots in the Mandvie ward. Mr. Kayani has rightly pointed out the plots on the Frere Road, and a park if made there will be suitable to all the public of this ward. There being no recreation ground in this ward, people often go on the Frere Road, but if a park were made there it will no doubt give much pleasure to the residents. I again say that the park at Babula Tank will be useless, and pray to the Corporation not to sanction the formation of a garden there. I don't think that the park at Babula Tank is made for the comforts of the residents of this ward. The chief thing is, that by selling off the land, after the tank is filled, the Corporation will be largely profited. Consequently it will not be necessary to raise the loan. I fully hope that the Commissioner will pay his attention to the matter.—Yours, &c.,

July 17. A RESIDENT.

NURSING SISTERS FOR ADEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The want of trained nursing sisters for the European General Hospital here is keenly felt by the authorities in Aden. An Endowment Fund for the up-keep of three Nurses is at present under the serious consideration of the Acting Political Resident, Lieut-Colonel W. B. Ferris. Aden being a port where all nationalities of seamen and officers and passengers are landed from various passing steamers, the more so in a climate like Aden, the patient's sufferings therefore are great, and with a view to ameliorate human feelings this charity is worth deserving the notice of all who can afford to relieve human sufferings. To house and maintain them it is necessary that a considerable capital should be raised, and these are salaries, erection of quarters, furniture, uniform, servants, etc., and for this purpose a sum of at least 2½ lakhs of rupees would be needed, and as this laudable endeavour is one deserving the notice of various shipping agencies, owners of vessels, merchants, and philanthropists, I beg therefore you will accord me a space for the above in your widely circulated journal.—Yours, &c.,

Aden, July 13. BEN.

MILITARY NEWS.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain P. Foster, R. A., fromthe 20th July to 27th August.

THE following are recently proved wills:—Mr. William Harvey Astell, J.P., D.L., £6,329; Mr. Thomas Bell, £36,776 (gross); Colonel Edward Birch-Reynardson, C.B., £85,510; Mr. Frederick John Blake, £20,434; Mr. Richard Gibbs, £322,042; Mr. Harris John Holland, £27,865; Mr. Rowland Joseph Venables Lovett, £111,546 (gross); Mr. Octavius Vaughan Morgan, £149,413; Hon. Edward Swynfen Parker-Jervis, £61,915; Mr. George Ambrose Wallis, J.P., C.E., £85,438 (gross); the Rev. Richard Farquhar Wise, £13,014.

IT is understoood to be likely that half at least of the Indian Brigade at Suakin will be sent back early in the cold weather, if all goes well in the Nile Valley. This would point to the cessation of operations once Dongola has been occupied and an entrenched camp formed there. The Khalifa may, of course, upset all calculations if he resumes a bold offensive.

RETURNS of the joint-stock companies for the year 1895-96 have just been issued. From these it appears that there were 561 working in India at the close of the year with a nominal capital of seventeen crores, sixty-nine lakhs, and a paid-up capital of thirteen crores, twenty-three lakhs, as compared with the 508 in existence at the end of 1894-95 with a nominal capital of sixteen crores, forty-one lakhs, and twelve crores, fifty-three lakhs paid up. Eleven companies increased their capital by eleven and-a-half lakhs during the past year, and one company diminished its capital by a lakh and-a-half. Eighty-one companies were registered during 1895-96 representing a nominal capital of two crores, and twenty-eight ceased to work during the same period, representing a nominal capital o seventy-six and-a-half lakhs.

"As regards a trained botanist for the Madras Presidency," writes a correspondent, "such an officer is much required, some central authority to whom doubtful questions could be referred. The staff at Kew are all taken up with the preparation of the volume of the *Flora Indica* which is to describe all the Indian bamboos and other grasses, and they have no time for anything else. Mr. Lawson is gone, and Dr. Trinen, of Ceylon, is on the eve of retirement; any one therefore who wants plants 'matched' must send them to Calcutta, where, though Drs. King and Prain are most obliging, they cannot find time for everything. I speak from experience. Then there remains the want, as you have pointed out, of a botanical instructor, for without such a trained officer, teaching in botany by amateurs is of very little use."

THE opening of twenty-four miles of the Rutlam-Ujjain extension of the Rutlam-Godra Railways on Juty 16, is an important event in Indian railway history, effecting as it does a through connection with the Indian Midland Railway. In June last twenty-six miles of the railway was opened, but on July 16, the extension has been completed. Mr. J. Hogan, Executive Engineer, who had the work of construction in hand, finally opened the connecting link, and the first mixed train left Rutlam at 10 a.m., arriving at Ujjain at 13-30. The one hitch at present is that there is no night service, and passengers either way suffer a detention at Rutlam of over twelve hours, and this before the monsoon has tested the genuineness of contractors' work.

DESTRUCTIVE TIDAL WAVE IN JAPAN.

OVER A THOUSAND LIVES REPORTED LOST IN A DIRE CATASTROPHE AT THE NORTH EAST.

THE "Japan Herald" of June 18 says:—Immen destruction of life and property has been occasione in the north-eastern provinces by a tidal wave o seismic origin, which swept the shores of Iwate Miyagi, Aomori and Rikuzen Prefectures, on the evening of Monday the 15th inst. A Sendai telegram in the "Asahi" announces the loss of 1,000 lives in the two districts, or "gun," of Ojika and Motoyoshi while 500 houses were swept away in the same places. In the Miyage branch penitentiary at Okatsuhama, the gates were opened to give the prisoners a chance to save their lives in flight. A number of them, as well as some of the warders themselves, are now reported missing. Fifty persons are declared to have been killed or wounded in that place. At Shidzugawa 72 dead bodies had been recovered up to the date of the last despatch, while over four score of houses are known to have been swept away in the cataclysm. The swath of havoc stretches 75 miles round a quadrant of coast line stretching from Miyako in the north-east to Kamaishi in the south-east; but the meagre details so far to hand, do not permit of any exact estimate of the losses being given. It is certain however, that the catastrophe was caused by the numerous earthquakes which were felt before, during, and after the rush of water. This was probably the direct result of either some vast upheaval of the earth's crust in the estimated centre of the seismic disturbance, which would be far out to sea at a point on a line running from off Kinkazan to Nambu, or possibly to a sudden depression of the line of coast affected. The Red Cross Society has already despatched assistance to the sufferers, and Tokyo newspaper correspondents are hurrying to the desolated localities.

The following despatches have so far been received by the Home Department from various places along the course of the wave, from local Governors and other reponsible officials:—

11-40 a.m., 16th June.

This morning a tidal wave swept along the coast causing the loss of many lives. The number of lives lost at Morimachi cannot yet be ascertained, while the greater part of the town of Kamaishi has been swept away and the casualities are countless. The telegraph office was also swept away. Farther particulars of the disaster are now being enquired into.—(From the Governor of Iwate Prefecture).

0-50 p.m., 16th June.

The whole of the eastern coast of this prefecture was swept by a tidal wave at 8 p.m. yesterday (15th) and the number of houses carried away and of lives lost is very great. In Shidzugawa town, Motoyoshi-gun, over 70 houses were swept away, and over 70 persons either drowned or injured. Other particulars are being collected. The Governor, Chief Inspector of Police, and other officials have proceeded to the scene of destruction to make a personal inspection of the havoc wrought. (From Governor of Miyagi prefecture).

9-40 a.m., 16th June.

By a tidal wave that arose at 8 p.m. last night, four houses were swept away at Minatomura, popularly called Minatoshinkone, 8 were destroyed and one school was either swept away or destroyed. Three men were killed, the fate of two other persons is in doubt, and a number of vessels and bridges were swept away. It is said that the coast of Kami-kita-gun also suffered, and enquiries are now being made.

A special telegram from Sendai dated 2-25 p.m. on the 16th instant, is published in the Tokyo "Asahi." It states that the two districts of Ojika and Motoyoshi were devastated by a tidal wave some time between the night before last and yesterday morning. The number of houses swept away was over 500, and over 1,000 persons have perished.

The same paper opines that the tidal wave was caused by the earthquakes which were experienced all the way from Tokyo to Miyagi, Fukushima, Kofu, and Ishinomaki between 5 p. m. on the 15th and yesterday morning—the total number of tremors felt in these places being 150. Twenty-one slight tremors were felt in Tokyo during that time, and over 30 in Aomori. Slight tremors were also reported from Sakata and Akita. The paper is further of opinion that the centre of the seismic disturbance lay in the bed of the sea at some point on a line stretching from off Kinkazan to Nambu.

Telegrams to the "Nichi Nichi" report that at about 8 p. m. on the 15th instant, over 40 houses were destroyed at Washigamihama in Ishinomaki, and several persons were drowned. At the same time in Okatsuhama over 30 houses were either swept away or flooded, while over 50 persons were either killed or injured. The fate of certain prisoners on the penitentiary there is not known.

Thirteen small tremors were felt at Ishinomaki up to yesterday morning.

Later reports say that the officials of the branch office of the Miyagi Penitentiary liberated the prisoners there so as to enable them to escape and save their lives, as a great tidal had suddenly risen in the neighbourhood of Okatsu at 8 p.m. the union lodging house of the prison offices was swept away, but the business office of the institution remains. Some of the warders and prisoners are still missing. A later despatch from Shidzugawa reports that the number of bodies so far recovered was 72, and the number of houses swept away is over 80. The branch office of the Japan Red Cross Society has sent out persons to render assistance to those injured by the tidal wave. The "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" has despatched two of its staff to the scene of distress. The damage done extends for over 30 "ri" or 75 miles, from the coast of Kamaishi in Rikuzen province on the south-east, to Miyako on the north-east.

PROPOSED RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

THE INEVITABLE HITCH.

SOME time since we gave the translation of a new Edict, authorizing three Chinese, Hsu, Wu, and Liu, to build the line from Peking to Hankow, dividing it into three sections for the three men. It now turns out that neither of these men separately, or all of them together, can raise the requisite amount of money.

When the plan was first devised to have the line built by Chinese merchants, a man Wei, compradore of a foreign firm in Hongkong, telegraphed asking that he might raise the required thirty millions of taels. The Imperial sanction was granted, but in a short time it seemed evident that the money could not be forthcoming, unless the money and aid, of the English firm could be utilized. Foreign shares, however, were excluded by the orders of the Emperor.

Then came forward the man Hsu, a Canton man of the rank of Taotai and brother of the Vice-President of the Censorate. Being a Canton man he thought he could succeed in interesting the many rich Chinese merchants. He secured sanction to raise the required amount, and if the money could be guaranteed, he could form the company. For a while it seemed as if he would be successful. His own plan, however, and with the tacit understanding of the Princes and Ministers, was to allow foreigners to subscribe one-third. An American, Col. Jefferds, made arrangements with Hsu to take up the one-third, and he rturned to America to carry out his part of the programme. He also induced the Chinese merchants of the six companies to join forces in raising the other twenty millions.

While things were progressing slowly under the lead of Hsu, two other men, Liu and Wu, also of the rank of Taotai, the one a Kiangsu man and the other a Shanse, came forward claiming that they could show guarantees of possessing the required amount. They, therefore, received permission to raise the stock and to form the company on evidence of the same. They also recommended that no foreign shares be allowed, and asserted that they could succeed on the Chinese basis. Mr. Wu was especially loud-spoken and confident. He said that he could show guarantees of having the money in Tientsin, and so the Council of Military Affairs ordered him to go to Tientsin and report himself to the Viceroy Wang. The Viceroy examined into the matter and was frightened out by the signs of slippery dealing. It is reported that an English speculator, Wilson, had conceived the plan of advancing the whole amount, or as much as would be necessary, but without any mention of foreign shares. When the Chinese agent reported himself to Viceroy Wang either the amount failed to be recognised at the bank in Tientsin, or the methods of those secretly introducing English capital under English control appearing too dangerous, the whole scheme failed. This man is not viewed as one of high notoriety. He has already been degraded from office two or three times, and is mistrusted by the Chinese merchant class.

Thus, in spite of one Chinaman after another coming forward to form a company, no success has yet come. The Chinese have plenty of money, but they mistrust their own Government, and will not subscribe for shares unless some foreign firm of good stability has either the chief or a minor control. The preference of the merchant class, and especially of Mr Hsu, is for some American company, as being free from all future political complications.

The Government, however, has tied its own hands by its last action. It has forbidden foreigners to take shares, but the Chinese will not subscribe unless foreigners are associated with them. For the Government to acknowledge the futility of this plan, and to allow some foreign syndicate to take a concession and control the whole thing, is hard to bring about. Perhaps Shen Taotai will have some new device.—"China Gazette."

THE North-Western Railway traffic returns for the half-year ending 30th June show a decrease of Rs. 36,82,966 over the same period last year the total earnings being Rs. 1,58,24,380, compared with Rs. 1,95,07,346. The last ten days of June show a marked decrease, as the earnings only total Rs. 7,35,382 as against Rs. 10,64,410 for eight days only of June 1895.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co.'s Cotton circular, dated Hongkong, July 1, says:—A very steady inquiry under favourable advices from the country markets having set in for all the counts during the past fortnight, a rise of about dollars 2 in No. 12—of dolrs. 1 to dolr. 1½ in Nos. 10 and 20—and of dolr. ½ in No. 16 has been experienced. Holders seeing the tables turned against them in the matter of exchange and undergoing a decline of Rs. 2 on India at a time when by a long way higher rates were most sanguinely looked for under the factors prevalent during the monsoon in Bombay of money being easy and the enquiry for accommodation small, have showed all along during the period a firmer attitude, with the result that No. 12, which of superfine grades has been fancied most at the present moment, and which has run very much out of stock, has been freely sought for at the highest rise, whilst Nos. 10 and 20 being in pretty good supply have met with a proportionately lesser rise, though the demand for them has run both on superior as well as on medium descriptions. No. 16 with a moderate demand and comparatively larger supply has been favoured the least in the improvement. Rice prospects in the surrounding countries having considerably improved with almost the certainty of a pleintful crop, indications are favourable for a further development of inquiry for all the counts up to the end of the year if rates are not further pushed up, as dealers apprehend that in most cases the top-most limits have been reached and that any further advance will but lead to a curtailment of inquiry from the country markets. dols. 90 to dols. 91 for general run of No. 20 they instance as the rate hardly leaving a margin in the interior, and any advance thereover, they opine, will but substantially cut out demand. The increase in freight from to-day under the combination of steamship companies should be a factor that should go up for a rise, but under the well-known views of dealers on this subject, the burden of the increase will revert on the shouldders of shippers and shippers only, and no increase having been made under Japanese influence in freight for raw cotton from Bombay to Japan, it will furthermore leave a free hand to Japanese spinners to inundate the markets of the North, if not of other parts of the country, with their output to the detriment of the Indian industry. Turn that as it may hereafter, sales during the past fortnight have totalled to the more than average figure of 9,000 bales made up of

2,400 bales	of No. 20	sold at dols. 88½	to dols. 93
1,000 ,,	16 ,,	dols. 84	,, dols. 88 and dols. 90
1,200 ,,	12 ,,	dols. 72	,, dols. 79
4,300 ,,	10 ,,	dols. 69	,, dols. 78½
100 ,,	8 ,,	dols. 65	,, dols. 70
100 ,,	6 ,,	dols. 64	,, dols. 65½

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 13,050 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 5,000 bales—at 17,000 bales consisting of

3,000 bales	of No.	20	8,500 bales	of No.	10
4,600	,,	16	100	,,	8
700	,,	12	100	,,	6

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 186 wire and 186½ post.

In Shanghai prices of Nos. 16 and 20 have advanced about Tl. 1 to Tl. 1½. No. 10 remains pretty much the same as during the previous fortnight. Sales total 5,200 bales, consisting of 2,150 bales of Nos. 20 and 16 each, and 900 bales of No. 10. Tientsin and Newchwang dealers were mostly in the market for the former counts. Those from Chefoo remained more or less aloof considering the present range of prices too high for them. Unsold stock is estimated there at 14.000 bales. Exchange on India is advised at Rs. 256 wire and 256½ post.

In Japan No. 20 is quoted at dols. 91, to dols. 91½, and No. 16 at dols. 90 to dols. 90½, and an all-round firm market is reported.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

AT the extraordinary general meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, held on the 10th ult. in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Kanda, Tokyo, the project of increasing the capital of the company from 8,800,000 yen to 22,000,000 yen was definitely adopted with the unanimous approval of the shareholders present. The document setting forth the reasons for such a sudden and large increase of capital was to this effect:—

There are five services abroad that the company contemplates undertaking; one to Europe, one to Australia, and three to the two continents of America. To carry on all these services more than 30 steamers are necessary, on the construction of which above 40 million yen must be expended. But it being by no means an easy affair to open all the services at the same time, the company intends for the present to expand its existing European service to twice what it is now, and to open one service each to Australia and America. For the European service six steamers, either owned by the Company or chartered by it, are now used, pending the construction of six special steamers combining great cargo-carrying capacity with good passenger accommodation. Experience has convinced the Company of the insufficiency of only one service a month, and it is thought necessary to increase the service to one a fortnight. Hence six more steamers are required. The 12 steamers to be used on the line will be of 5,800 tons displacement, capable of attaining a speed of 14 knots. Such a vessel cost, on the average, about £80,000, which corresponds to 724,528 yen. Thus the whole twelve will cost 8,694,336 yen.

The American service constituting a trunk route between the Eastern and Western hemispheres by affecting a junction with various railways that cross the continent of North America, it becomes necessary that on one of the contemplated routes at least, vessels specially fitted for carrying passengers must be used. They must further be so constructed, and have such speed, as to be capable of being converted into cruisers. At the outset, however vessels combining cargo carrying capacities with passenger accommodation only are to be used. Hence three steamers of 4,500 tons displacement, with a speed of 14 knots an hour, must be built, and these, with three other steamers already possessed by the Company, undertake a regular service twice a month between America and Hongkong via Japan. Such a vessel costs about £62,000, or 562,509 yen; so that the outlay on account of three will be 1,684,527 yen.

The object of the Australian service is to attract both passengers and cargo. Hence the vessels too placed on that line must be adapted to both purposes. They must be finer ships than the steamers already navigating between China and Australia. Hence three new steamers of about 3,000 tons capacity, with a speed of 15 knots, will have to be constructed, and these, together with three others now possessed by the company, will undertake regular service twice a month between Australia and Japan. As one such vessel costs about £55,000, the total for the three will amount to 1,494,339 yen.

The cost of the new steamers to be constructed for the above three services aggregates 11,873,202 yen, and a reserve fund of 1,326,798 yen is to be set aside against emergencies. Thus the proposed increase of capital is explained.

CHINA NEWS.

CONFIRMATION comes from Peking of the death of Princess Ch'un, the mother of the present Emperor of China.—Sheng Taotai having taken over charge of the iron works at Hanyang, he is reported to have dismissed a large number of employes including foreigners.—Much satisfaction appears to be felt in the north at the action taken by the British Minister over the Chefoo affair. Mr Beauclerk, Charge d'Affaires, has been in Chefoo investigating on the spot the case for the aggrieved British firm.

But for the occurrence of eight cases on Saturday, it might have been possible to say that the plague had almost entirely disappeared, from Hongkong. There have been twenty cases during the past week, but on the 30th June there was a clean sheet. Indignation is felt at Manila for imposing severe quarantine restrictions when the disease has practically gone.—Mr. John Andrew has sent to the Chamber of Commerce a copy of his letter to Consul Brennan on the subject of illegal imposts on foreign goods throughout South China. It is to be hoped the British Government will take strong action to prevent the Chinese from totally disregarding their treaty obligations.—On the 29th June, fire broke out in the forehold of the British barque Glen Caladh. Considrable damage was done to the cargo, and the vessel had to be beached and the hold flooded before the fire could be extinguished. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion amongst some native goods. The Glen Caladh had almost completed loading for Callao. She is now in the hands of the Dock Company.—On the eve of closing our mail, we learn of an alleged cure for bubonic plague. This important matter is dealt with elsewhere, but we think it may be safely said that much more conclusive evidence must be forthcoming before Dr. Yersin's alleged cure can be accepted by the scientific world.—"China Mail," July 2.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN ART.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art was held on June 29, at the Imperial Institute, under the presidency of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. Among those present were Lady Wenlock, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Gen. James Michael, C.S.I., Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Curtis Heyward, and Mrs. Sara Carmichael (hon. secretary).

The Chairman said the English demand for Indian works of art which existed at the time the society was formed seemed likely to lead to a deterioration in their quality, and it was felt that if serious encouragement were to be given to the making of beautiful work of art by the natives of India that encouragement must chiefly come from England. Holding these opinions, Mrs. Carmichael, whose child the society really was, set to work and promoted several exhibitions, of Indian work, at which a large number of the exhibited articles were sold, the money so received being sent to the natives. As an incorporated body they were just beginning their work.

Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord and Lady Harris, Mrs. Cobbet, Mr. A. King, and Mr. R. Sewell were added to the council.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ALLEGED ALARM AMONGST THE MUSSULMANS IN INDIA.

IN the House of Lords on July 3, Lord Stanley of Alderley asked whether the Secretary of State for India was aware of the alarm prevailing among the Mussulman subjects of her Majesty in India, owing to a recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of "Abul Faiz Mahomed Ishak and others v. Russomoy Dhar Chowdry and others," the effect of which was to abrogate an important branch of the Mussulman law—viz., that relating to family wakfs, or the law relating to the creation of benefactions for the support of the endower's family, with the reversion for the general poor; whether it was not the fact that the full enjoyment of their law and religious usages and institutions, so far as they did not conflict with any statutory enactment, had been guaranteed to the Indian Mussulmans by her Majesty's proclamation (the law in question related to one of their most cherished institutions, upon which depended the prosperity of their principal families which had rendered important services to the State in times of danger); whether it was not the fact that numerous memorials had been presented to the Indian Government against this judicial decision; and whether they had not prayed for a declaratory Act declaring the validity of the law which had been held to be invalid; and what steps the Government proposed to take to redress the wrongs inflicted by this decision of Privy Council—The Earl of Onslow: It is the fact that full enjoyment of their law and religious usages and institutions has been guaranteed to the Mussulman population of India by her Majesty's proclamation; but the case to which the noble lord has called attention was decided by the Privy Council strictly in accordance with Mussulman law. It was a case in which a remainder to the poor was inserted merely for the purpose of perpetuating a request to the family of a testator, and in accordance with the Mussulman law it was held by the Privy Council not to be valid. The noble lord asks whether it is not the fact that numerous memorials have been presented against this decision. The India Office is not aware that any memorials have been presented, and it is quite certain that they were not numerous. It may be that the parties in this case may have presented a memorial, but no others are known of. The Government of India does not propose to take any steps to redress the wrongs which the noble lord imagines to have been inflicted by the decision, and if any representation is made on the subject it should be to the local government, who will be able to introduce legislation.—The Lord Chancellor: My lords, I cannot allow this occasion to pass without entering a protest against the precedent set by the noble lord. It is quite within his right, if he thinks proper, to ask her Majesty's Government whether they mean to alter the law; but to argue a judgment of the Privy Council—a matter over which, I may point out, your lordships have no jurisdiction at all—and to use such language as the noble lord has thought it right to use—namely, that the judges have altered the law, and that wrongs have been inflicted by their decision—appears to me neither a decorous treatment of the highest legal tribunal in the land nor a very desirable precedent to set; and, further, it is not calculated, I think, to add to the dignity and impression which the judgment of the Privy Council, make in those places where observations such as those of the noble lord are likely to do more mischief than good. The noble lord must assume that this is the law, because when once a decision has been given by the highest Court of Appeal it becomes the law of the land. Therefore the noble lord's course should be to alter the law and not to make observations on the character of a judgment which may do no little harm in the country affected. I want to say this, further, that when the noble lord examines the judgment and comments upon it and reasons with it he is in this difficulty. I am making this protest because I was not a party to that judgment. If I had been I should have refused to say a word, and I do not suppose that any one of the learned judges sitting in this House who were parties to that judgment would condescend to argue with the noble lord whether their judgment was right or wrong after they had once delivered it. They would tell the noble lord to look at the judgment and read it and—may I add?—understand it before he comments upon it.—Lord Stanley of Alderley said he understood the noble and learned lord to say that the Privy Council made the law. For that reason it was justifiable to ask that her Majesty's Government should alter it.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES AND INDIAN TROOPS.

Lord Reay asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay on the table a return of opinions and reasons entered in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Secretary of State in Council with reference to the despatch of April 2, 1896, to the Government of India, leaving to their operations Acts 2 and 3 of 1896, on the subject of the Indian Tariff Acts and the Cotton Duties; a similar return with reference to the expenses of troops to be despatched to Africa in aid of the Egyptian troops; and the despatches from the Government of India on the liabity of India to defray this cost.—The Earl of Onslow had no objection to the first two returns provided that they were moved for. As to the third, it was not usual to lay before Parliament such papers until they had been received by the Government of India. In view, however, of the approaching debate in the other House, the Government were considering the desirability of presenting the despatches.—Lord Reay for the returns, and the motion was agreed to.

WHY INDIAN TROOPS SHOULD NOT BE SENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

On Monday, June 29, in the Commons.—Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett asked whether Her Majesty's Government would, in view of the critical position of British Colonist Mashonaland, sent a force of her Majesty's Indian Army to their relief via Beira.—Mr. Chamberlain said he was advised that if more troops were required for the suppression of the rebellion it would be undesirable to employ Indian regiments, as this would be accepted by the natives as confession of weakness on the part of the whites. Gen. Goodenough and Sir F. Carrington had been informed that her Majesty's Government were prepared to send any reinforcements which they might consider necessary, but they agreed that no more troops were required at present. her Majesty's Government proposed, however, to keep the Cape garrison at this full strength, and would supply the places of any troops which had been, or which might be, moved to the front. With this object a battalion of the King's Royal Rifles had been ordered to the Cape from Malta.

INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICES.

On Tuesday, June, 30, in answer to Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Hanbury said: As stated in this house in reply to a question asked on April 17 by the hon. member for Glasgow (Blackfriars), advertisements for tenders for new contract, for the Indian and Australian mail services were published on and after April 8 last. Among others, tenders have been invited for the conveyance of the mails between Brindisi or other European port and Bombay in 322 hours, 312 hours, or 302 hours; and between Brindisi, Naples, or some other port in Europe, and Adelaide, via Colombo and Albany or Fremantle in 720 hours or 672 hours—the Australian service to be performed by steamers starting from and returning to this country, but not at fixed speed. The Postmaster-General is not aware that, owing to the depreciation of the rupee, large numbers of officers serving in India are either unable to visit England or find it necessary to travel second class in company with the soldiers from the ranks. He understands that arrangements have been made between the French Government and the Messageries Maritimes Company for the reduction in the fares of French officers serving in French colonies. He has no intention of initiating any provision such as that suggested by the hon. member with the view, it would seem, of affording pecuniary relief to officers in India at the expense of the Post Office Revenue.

THE LAW AS TO LAPSE AND ESCHEAT IN BRITISH INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Lewis, Lord G. Hamilton said: The law as to lapse and escheat in British India rest upon the law administered by the British Courts of Judicature established by legislative enactment. The law in the native States depends upon the native State law and the will of its Prince or chief, and it varies in almost every State. As regards the second and third questions, to answer them would require a legal trustee on the law of escheat, which I am quite unable to deliver.

LAPSED ESTATES IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Herbert Lewis, who asked how soon to answer might be expected with reference to the return of lapsed estates in India, Lord G. Hamilton said: My reference to the Government of India on the subject of the notice put down by the honourable member on the 18th June went by last week's mail, but I do not expect to receive a reply before the end of August.

EXTERMINATION OF ELEPHANTS.

In answer to Mr. Bryce, the Secretary of State for India said he had invited an expression of the opinion of the Government of Bombay as to any modification that may be required in the rules in order to prevent the extermination of wild elephants; and upon the receipt of their reply would consider what steps were advisable to secure this object.

MR. MACLEODS APPOINTMENT.

In answer to Sir William Wedderburn on July 2, Lord George Hamilton said: I have received no memorial against the appointment of Mr. MacLeod to the Bombay Small Cause Court. It was decided by the Secretary of State in Council, in compliance with the prayer of a memorial, which had the support of the Government of India and of the Government of Bombay, that the restrictions laid down for the provincial service in the despatch of Sept. 12, 1889, should not apply to this office. That decision was conveyed in a despatch dated August 25, 1892; and I shall be ready to lay the correspondence on the table if the honourable member will move for it. The appointment is by law within the discretion of the Government of Bombay; and I cannot admit that the fact of certain gentlemen having already served as judges gives them a claim in preference to any other person who, in the opinion of that Government, may possess higher qualifications.

THE TOUR OF LI HUNG CHANG.

"THE GERMAN PRESS DISILLUSIONED."

THE "Standard's" Berlin correspondent telegraphed on June 30:—"The German Press is disillusioned. The enthusiasm with which it welcomed Li Hung Chang has given place to a tone of deep disappointment, and all because the Viceroy has given no orders to German manufacturers, and will stay just as long in France, England, and the United States as in this country. But the papers still report his doings. . . . He has engaged a young man, named Muller, the son of a bookkeeper at Potsdam, as courier for his return journey to China."

THE CHINESE VICEROY "SHADOWED."

The "Daily News":—"We can state on excellent authority that Prince Ootomski, the confidential adviser of the Tsar, is specially entrusted with the mission of everywhere following the footsteps of the great Chinese Minister, Li Hung Chang, as the latter pursues his way from one European Court to another. It will be the function of Ootomski, at Berlin, in Egypt, and elsewhere, quietly to undo the diplomacy of the old Chinaman."

PRINCE BISMARCK AND LI HUNG CHANG.

An interesting account is given by the "Standards" Berlin correspondent of the interview at Friedrichsruh, on June 25, between Prince Bismarck and Li Hung Chang. Both statesmen wore their highest decorations—Li, the famous Yellow Jacket, which only he and his Emperor wear at present; and Prince Bismarck, the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle, with crown, sceptre, and sword, which is now a unique honour, as the old Emperor William conferred it on no one but himself and his Chancellor. His other Orders were the Star of the Black Eagle and the Iron Cross. Li Hung Chang was, as usual, supported when walking by two Chinese servants, who saved him from a bad fall while crossing the line at Friedrichsruh, when one of his feet caught in a rail.

The two veteran statesmen saluted each other with low bows, and Prince Bismarck, after shaking hands, said, "I feel highly honoured by your visit. It is a great pleasure for me to see the greatest and most celebrated statesman of your country." The Viceroy contemplated the Prince with undisguised admiration, and after pause remarked, "Now that I have seen your Serenity's eye, I, fully understand your greatness, though I knew that I was to see to-day the hero of many successes." The ex-Chancellor replied that he rejoiced to welcome in him a contemporary who also had achieved great successes. "But not nearly so important as your Serenity's," Li interrupted. "Well, everybody does his duty," said the Prince. "In one's own country, yes; but the successes which your Serenity has achieved were achived not for your own country alone." The conversation was carried on for some time standing, but on noticing how painful the position was for the Viceroy, Prince Bismarck invited him to sit down in the side drawing-room while his party were introduced and invited to luncheon.

The Prince escorted Li Hung Chang to the place of honour on his right, and next to the Viceroy sat Herr Hanneken, who acted as interpreter.

The meal lasted till nearly three o'clock, and the talk was very animated. The Prince briefly toasted his guest, who, in the course of conversation, said, "The purpose of my visit is to ask your Serenity's advice." "What advice?" asked Prince Bismark. "How can we best reform China?" "I cannot Judge of that from here." "How, then, can I act successfully against the Court in Pekin?" "One cannot act against the Court. No Minister can resist the will of the ruler; he only executes it, or gives advice." "But how can the ruler's will be carried out?" "Only on the basis of an Army. It may be quite small, not more than 50,000 men perhaps, but it must be good." "We have the men," replied the Viceroy, "but the training is wanting. Nothing has been done in this direction since the Taiping Rebellion, which made secure the Throne of the present dynasty—that is to say, for thirty years. I have striven in vain against this lethargy, I have now seen the finest army in the world, that of Germany. Though I shall no longer be able to expend means of my own which were at my disposal as Viceroy, I shall do what I can to act up to your Serenity's advice. We must reorganise, and we must do it with the help of Prussian officers and on the Prussian model." "The army," remarked the Prince, "need not be distributed all over the country. It is necessary only to have it at one's disposal at any moment, and to create means of communication in order to throw the force quickly and easily from one point to another."

The conversation then turned to German questions and foreign politics.

The Prince spoke appreciativily of Prince Hohenlohe, with whom he had been close friends for thirty years. He said that he had always been interested in China, and had endeavoured to draw closer to her. He had negotiated with the Marquis Tseng with that object at Kissengen in 1884. In the course of the conversation after lunch, the Viceroy asked Prince Bismark, "What are you doing now?" "Nothing," replied the the Prince. "In order not to be vexed, I no longer care for anything." After a short while, he added, "I have now no other occupation than to enjoy my forest." The Viceroy also inquired after Count Herbert Bismarck, whom he praised for the excellent work done by him when Secretary of the Foreign Office. "He always wants to be in politics," said the Prince, "and has in contrast to me little liking for agriculture." "With us in China," the Viceroy remarked, "the son must always take upon himself the inheritance of the father." "That is generally also the case with us," returned his host. Several photographs were taken, including one of Li Hung Chang and the Prince together. Li questioned his host about his walking powers, and the Prince replied, "The radius of my walks is getting shorter every year." "Then why don't you have yourself wheeled about?" asked the Viceroy, who seems to relish this mode of locomotion. Prince Bismarck answered, "One must take exercise, for it is necessary for the body, and one must walk as long as one can."

Before bidding his guests farewell, the Prince asked them to write something in his album, Li filled a whole page with Chinese writing to the following effect:—"After hearing with admiration for more than thirty years of the fame of the greatest statesman of the present century, it gives me unspeakable pleasure to see his Serenity, Prince Bismarck, at his country house at Friedrichsruh during my extraordinary mission in Europe, and to write my name in this book in commemoration of this happy event." Prince Bismarck accompanied the Viceroy to his carriage, and they bade each other a hearty farewell, amid the cheers of the bystanders.

LI HUNG CHANG AND THE X RAYS.

Li Hung Chang visited the Charlottenburg Polytechnic on June 26 (says Reuter), when Prof. Slaby showed a number of experiments with the Rontgen rays. The Chinese Envoy consented to an attempt being made to discover by means of the rays the position of the bullet fired at his head by the assassin at Shimonoseki last year. The image of the head which was obtained showed clearly the trace of the bullet in the left cheek, and the bullet itself lodged in the tissues slightly below.

"A LONG INTERVIEW WITH VISCOUNT AOKI."

It is announced in the Berlin "Post" that Li Hung Chang had a long interview, on June 27, with Viscount Aoki, Japanese Minister to Germany.

DEPARTURE FROM BERLIN.

A farewell festivity in honour of the Viceroy was held in Berlin, on June 27, by a committee of distinguished members of Government and representatives of industry and high finance. The splendour and costliness of the fete (says a "Daily News" telegram) surpassed everything hitherto witnessed by Li Hung Chang in Germany. It took place at the Exhibition grounds. Three Secretaries of State, nearly all the members of the Foreign Office, and the leading representatives of German trade and finance took part. Dr. von Botticher proposed the health of the Chinese Emperor in the Chinese language. "May the great Empire's great ruler," he said, "live ten thousand years." The Secretary of State for the Foreign Office also used the Chinese language in proposing a similar toast.

Li Hung Chang left Berlin, on June 28, for Magdeburg, where he inspected the Krupp works. After luncheon he continued his journey to the Villa Hugel, near Essen, as the guest of Herr Krupp.

According to the "Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung" a statue of Li Hung Chang was unveiled, on June 29, at the Villa Hugel, belonging to Herr Krupp, who made a speech on the occasion, in which he dwelt on the cordial relations existing between China and Germany.

MR. RHODES AND THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

THE directors of the British South Africa Company, on June 26, adopted a resolution accepting the resignation of their positions as directors tendered in May last by the Right Hon. C. J. Rhodes and Mr. Beit. The resolution expresses the directors' profound appreciation of the great services rendered to the Empire by Mr. Rhodes, and thanks Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit for the renewal of their pledge to continue to devote their energies, influence, and resources to the maintenance and development of the territories within the company's field of operations. The directors also regret that the occurrences in December and January last, of which the company had no cognizance, necessitate the acceptance of the resignations. The resignation by Dr. Rutherfoord Harris of the post of secretary of the company in South Africa has also been accepted.

It is stated that a commission of inquiry into the Transvaal raid which has been decided upon will consist of two judges, two ex-Colonial Governors, and a civilian.

On the application of the Attorney-General, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kennedy have made an order for the trial at bar of Dr. Jameson and his co-defendants.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judicious using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Feelings and strengthens Memory. Re. 1-4 of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JULY 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr T R Wyer, C S	Mr J Brown
Mr E F L Winter, C S	Mr J B Medlicott
Mr H M Winterbotham, C S	Col G H More-Molyneux
Mr A D Younghusband, C S	Col J E Campbell
Mr C A B Beatty	Lt-Col A Montanaro
Mr W Monies	Capt F J Nelson
Mr C C Sheridan	Capt Q G K Agnew
Mr E Grant	Capt W E Brett
Mr C H Wollaston	Lieut J L Rose
Mr G W Bird	Lieut A W McArthur
Mr P Owen	Surg-Lt Col J E L Bate
	Surg-Capt A Buchanan

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W A Le Rossignol, C S, 5 days	Capt J. V. Agnew, 3 mos
Mr A B fforde, 3 mos	Lieut E T Carwithen, till Nov 15
Mr C C Sheridan, 6 mos	Lieut J H Crawford, till Dec 29
Mr W C Lewis, 6 days	Lieut T J Bolland, 4 mos
Mr D Davies, 3 mos	Surg-Lieut-Col J Macgregor, till Aug 10
Mr R Thom, 3 mos	Surg-Lt G T Birdwood, 3 mos
Mr M D Mackenzie, 3 mos	
Major W Quentin, 4 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W A Le Rossignol, C S	Mr J J Hatten
Mr J G Scott, C I E	Mr W C Lewis
Mr F W K Yeoman	Lt-Col E C Kellie
Mr H D D French	Major J G Downing
Mr H J Thomas	Capt M A Kerr

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 26.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Majors.—Capts G. E. Walter, C. F. Stevens, and P. G. Huggins, D.S.O. To be Lieutenants.—Lieut W. J. Ottley, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. F. C. Owens, from the Leinster Regt; Sec. Lieut. H. T. Fulton, from the West Yorkshire Regt. Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.—E. E. Barwell, J. L. Furney, W. M. Fleming, W. C. W. Hawkes, and C. Prissick. To be Sec. Lieutenants.—The following Sec. Lieutenants from the Unattached List:—F. T. Duham, P. B. Sangster, W. Hesketh, A. Shairp, D. W. H. Humphreys, M. Synge, A. F. Henderson, J. S. Rivett Carnac, C. H. Villiers-Stuart, L. F. Ashburner, G. D. P. Swinley, O. St. J. Skeen, F. Fitz Hugh Lance.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieut. Colonels.—Bengal Establishment: A. Tomes, M. D., W. A. Mawson, S. H. Dantra, M. D., H. Hamilton, M. D., B. Doyle, R. Cobb, A. E. R. Stephens, W. H. Cadge. "Madras Establishment:" J. Maitland, M. D., G. L. Walker, M. D., C. L. Swaine, M. D., M. H. Smith. Bombay Establishment: J. Macgregor, M. D., A. K. Stewart, W. G. H. Henderson, K. A. Dalal, H. W. B., Boyd. Surgeon-Captain to be Surgeon-Majors.—Bengal Establishment: J. H. T. Walsh, H Hendley, G H Fink, H E Banatvala, W G P Alpin, M. D.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the following officer to the Temporary Half-Pay List:—

Lieutenant H. A. Lash, I.S.C.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—

Lt.-Col. E. Quin, I.S.C, and Brigade-Surg-Lt-Col. F. C. Nicholson, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the service of the following officer:—

Surg-Lieut. A. E. J. Ward, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment.

The following officer has been cashiered by sentence of court-martial:—

Capt. P. A. N. St. L. Wood, I.S.C.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Lt.-Col. O'M. Creagh, V.C., I.S.C., Assistant Adjutant-General of a district, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General, Headquarters, Bombay Command, vice Col. E. Carrington, whose tenure has expired; Brevet Col. J. M. Babington, 16th Lancers, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., who has vacated; Capt. G. F.H. Dillon, I.S.C. to be a Deputy-assistant Adjutant General, vice Major A. C. Batten, whose tenure has expired; Capt. H. Mullaly, R.E., to be Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General for Mobilization, vice Brevet Major G.V. Kemball, R.A., who has vacated; Major H.W. Scott, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General British Army Schools, vice Capt. F. H. Chapman, whose tenure has expired; Capt. C. Haynes, East Lancashire Regt to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen C J Moorsom, Commanding a First Class District. To be Staff Captain and Lieutenants, Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department: Lieut G K Cockerill, I S C, vice Capt A A J Johnstone, appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieut E W Carrick, I S C, vice Capt H R Davies, vacated; Capt E J E Swayne, I S C, vice Capt F C Colomb, vacated.

Erratum—The surname of Capt H M Waymouth, I S C is as now given, and not as printed in the "London Gazette" of April 24, 1896.—"London Gazette."

ADVENTURES WITH BRIGANDS.

THE STORY OF THE LADY CAPTIVES.

PARTICULARS have been received from Constantinople of the adventures of the two ladies captured by brigands near Ismidt and released on June 19, after thirteen days' captivity. They were both well treated, although for the first few days they had nothing to eat but dry biscuits. It appears the brigands were on the lookout for a party of wealthy people. Firing a volley on the horses of the carriage containing the ladies, the brigands brought the conveyance to a standstill. The two mounted gendarmes, seeing they were greatly outnumbered, bolted. The ladies were marched until the party reached a small village, where horses were obtained and two of the prisoners mounted thereon. The third, being too unwell to ride was released, and proceeded to Koori with the conditions stipulated for the release of the captives, a spot being indicated where the ransom of £25,000 had to be deposited within a given time. The journey was continued somewhat further inland, in the heart of the mountains, where the party encamped. The band numbered fifteen, all armed from head to foot, some with Martini rifles others with repeating rifles, and all having knives and yataghans. During the capture the bandits were very rough towards their prisoners, but once in the mountains "this attitude changed into one of gentlemanly and even gallant conduct." Thus a small hut was erected from the branches of treess while ferns and leaves were collected, which served as beds for the captives whose coverings were the heavy coats of the brigands. Rain fell at intervals in copious showers, and, in spite of all precautions, the ladies were drenched to the skin. Two of the oldest of the brigands were posted outside the ladies' hut to mount guard and wait upon them, while the rest of the band withdrew to a respectful distance. The leading brigands were Greeks from Yannia. The men were all well and uniformly dressed, and the chief, amongst other things, possessed an excellent field-glass, which enabled him to watch the movements of his intended prey, as well as of the troops and gendarmery, who, at one time were so active as seriously to endanger lives of the Thanks to the energetic and courageous intervention of the dragoman of the French Embassy, M. Rouet, who remained a night with the delegate sent by the brigands, the ransom was reduced from £25,000 to £10,000. One of the brigands, Barba Nicola, was subsequently captured by the gendarmes in a shepherd's hut, where he had fallen asleep after a carouse. He surrendered without a struggle. The sum of £780 was found upon him. The rest of the band are being actively pursued.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

LORD Wolseley, on June 26, made his half-yearly inspection of the R. M. College, Sandhurst. The cadets number 364, the average height being 5ft. 9½. There has been no sickness during the past term, whilst the conduct of the cadets has been remarkably good. The sword of honour was awarded to Under-officer Ramsay, Mr. Hale (the best droughtsman) being judged almost equal to him in merit. The riding prize was awarded to a son of Sir Evelyn Wood.

The Commander-in-Chief, in addressing the cadets, said he was glad to hear so good a report from the Governor (Major-Gen. East). All he had seen led him to feel the result of their instruction at the college was very creditable to them, and to all who taught them. He impressed upon the professors and officers employed in teaching the cadets the fact that their having accepted positions at the college would not interfere with their future in the Army. Continuing, he reminded the cadets of the great necessity of acquiring business habits. His experience led him to believe no man could rise in the military profession who was not in every sense a really good man of business. He also hoped that as they passed by the lake upon their way to the station for the last time they would not throw their books into it, but would carry away from the institution an earnest desire to study still more if they wished to make themselves efficient as officers. Without study it was impossible in these days for any officer to be a thoroughly efficient soldier or one worthy of leading others. He hoped they would pay special attention to modern languages, for a man who could not speak French and German now-a-days was very heavily handicapped indeed. On the other hand, he knew of no means by which any young officer could so easily obtain a good reputation as by the study of those languages. The authorities were about to establish a professor of each of those languages as part of the staff of the college. If they had ambition to rise in the Army it was necessary to make friends and comrades of the men during peace whom they would have to lead in war. The British soldier was a very fine fellow, and was appreciative of kindness from those whose duty it was to look after him.

THE RISING IN RHODESIA.

THE native rising in Mashonaland is general, and there is also reason to think it has spread to the Potuguese posts on the Zambesi.

Gen. Carrington, telegraphing on June 29, stated that the rebels were missing at Thaba Amaba, sixteen miles N.E. of Ingati, and that he was sending a force under Col. Plumer of mounted men, foot and Cape boys, numbering in all 750, with artillery, to attack that place.

Capt. Laing has inflicted a severe defeat on a large body of rebels under the chief Salemba in a deep kloof on the southern slopes of the Belingwe Range. Salemba and three of his sons were killed. The British losses were one man killed and a few wounded. The latter included Lieut. Turner, Military Adviser to Judge Vincent, commanding at Fort Salisbury.

The movement of Imperial troops to the disturbed districts began on July 1, when fifty men of the 7th Hussars left Mafeking for Macloutsie.

The telegraph wires between Fort Charter and Salisbury have been cut.

The Bishop of Mashonaland, who is in England, in the course of an interview has admitted the serious nature of the insurrection, but anticipates its speedy suppression. He believed the rising in Mashonaland was caused by representations made by the Matabele that the whites had been "wiped out" in their country, and threats that if the Mashonas did not rise they would share the same fate.

In the Cape Parliament, on June 30, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg said a native war in Cape Colony was possible, as a consequence of the Matabele rebellion.

The officials of the Chartered Company at Salisbury have telegraphed a long list of persons murdered, wounded, and missing in Mashonaland since the beginning of the rising. This shows forty-four persons to have been killed, twenty-nine reported missing, and twelve wounded; but among those stated to be missing was a party at the Ayrshire Mine, six of whom have since been reported safe. The names are appended:—

Hartley District (at Beatrice Mine).—Killed: Taits and Korfold. Umfuli District.—Killed: John Soundt, Benjamin Fourie, Van Noozen, Mr. and Mrs. Norton and child and nurse, Fairweather, J. M. Alexander, Steele, and Austen. Salisbury District.—Killed: Briscoe and Harry Grey, murdered; Burghers L. McGeer, S. Jacobs, T. R. Rotledge, John Lionel, Blakiston, all killed in Mazoe Valley action, also Campbell, jun., A. Low, Adam Dickinson, Tucker, and Bayers. John Meyers, wife, and two childern, and White, all murdered. Burgher Vanstanden, killed in Mazoe Valley action. Keating, M.M.P., Wills, M.M.P., killed at Gwelo River. Lomagundi District.—Douherty, Herbert Eyre, Trooper Younger, M.M.P., Stockfield. Mazoe District.—Edward Cass, Salvation Army Farm; James Dickinson, minning commisssoner; William Faull, bricklayer. Charter District.—Eckldoorn, Mrs. Bester, and Smit. Umtali Road.—Capt. Bremner, and Charles Trelawney Stevens, of the Jesuit patrol. Wounded.—Troopers J. H. Archer-Burton, severely in head; Charles Hendibze, severely in head; Niebuhr, severely in hand; Sergeant Ogilvie, slightly in arm; Burgher Boyce, very slightly in leg; Lieut. Judson, slightly in hand; all in Mazoe Valley action.—Charter District.—Van der Merwe.—Salisbury District.—Trooper Cartwright, M.M.P.

Missing:—Lomagundi District.—Wharkins, manager, Ayrshire Mine; Gambier, Drysdale, Hawkins, Montgomery, Briggs, Smith, Saunders, A. J. Jameson, Watkins, Jones, Jobling, Moyes, Groves, Brand, Henekens (2); Crook, Duncan, and Cape, all Australians.—Mount Darwin.—Bent.—Mazoe District.—Pollard, Thomas, Salthouse, Hodges Binks, Flanasan.—Salisbury District.—Curtis, surveyor; D. Herman, Mapseil, Moore.

Natal Column—Hartley Hill patrol.—Killed: Mather; very seriously wounded, John Bentley Michell; seriously wounded, Dr. Grey; slightly wounded, Sergt. Tim Finucane Trooper Bottomly.

Brought in from the Shishawa Jesuit Mission.—Father Richartz Brother Bichler, Brother Biermann, Messrs. Luft, Meyer, Lindner, Kurey, Capt. Sueprattle, Mrs. Marshall, Richardson, Coleman, Mackhenzie and another Gilmore.

Refugees from Enterprise Mine.—Flucher, J. E. Phillips, and Forsyth.

MR. BHOWNAGGREE ON THE EMPIRE.

MR. M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M.P., has a capital little paper in the forthcoming issue of "To-morrow" on "The Empire of To-morrow." He urges first that the question of defence must be resolutely faced. No craven fears at the extent and expansion of the Empire, and no false sentiment regarding the so-called rights of blustering countries who are envious of Britain's greatness, should hinder us from protecting in frontier on land or by the sea. A union of hearts must be established throughout the Empire, and in order to do this many articles of political must be reviewed and many sacrifices made. For instance, when you come to think that from the markets of the countries which have been conquered by British valour or created by British pluck and energy, British trade and British manufacturers are driven out by the competition of the foreigner who has had neither part nor lot in the formation of our Empire, you have an uneasy sense at once roused in you with regard to your life-long belief in the virtue of Free Trade. It is a violence to your feelings and your creed. Nevertheless, if you will courgeously mould the Empire of "To-morrow" to its proper legitimate shape, if you will face the fact that the United Kingdom and her dependencies are bound by the decree of Providence to contribute to each other's development and supply each other's wants and necessities, you will have to lay low many a spectre which has for years past held your mental faculty in bondage. The strength of armies and the bond of commercial and economic interest would avail nothing, were not the heatrs and minds of the different communities, which form the population of the Empire, united by the ties of affection, and confidence and recpect. It is not only towards the ful-grown children, but towards the young and the weak as well, that the mother's sympathetic and fond gaze should turn if the Empire of "To-morrow" isto be what every ginuine British citizen would like it to be. Now, is that the case? I wish I could answer this question in the affirmative. I regret to say I cannot. These lusty children of the Empire, Canada, and the various Australian Colonies, are, no doubt, receiving from the Mother Country fair treatment. Our Colonies on the Continent of Africa have not much of which to complain. But there is one child of the Empire, weak but, not insignificant, docile if not plucky, which has not yet made its way in the affections of its parent, and has good cause to complain of the scurvy treatment which is now and again meted out to her. . . . "Perish India!" once exclaimed some one imprudently. The Empire, the civilised world, rose in arms at the cry, and it died away for ever; and it was recognised from that day forth that without India there could be for Great Britain no Empire of to-morrow. That recognition imposes upon our statesmen responsibilities and duties, and upon every citizen of the Empire obligations, which have been unfortunately ignored to a large extent. Sweet words of promise and hollow expressions of sympatby may delude for a time. But they are not the impliments of wise statecraft; nor is a people's weakness to recent them any guarantee that it is not writing under the sense of injustice or degradation. However well you may coat the pill with sugar, the servitude which the Indian soldier is called upon to perform in Egypt, and the tax which the ryot is made to pay for the benefit of Lancashire, are bitter boles to swallow. The snobbishness which writes down the British subject of the Indian portion of the Empire as an outcast in the Colonies, is another act of unwisdom, which will have to disappear before the Empire of to-morrow can be perfected. Acts like these keep three hundred million of the members of the Empire from joining hands and hearts with the rest in the work of crowing that magnificent edifice.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE "St. Petersburg Gazette" contains an article that is noteworthy inasmuch (says the "Daily News" Odessa correspondent) as it comes from the pen of one of the princely companions of the present Tsar, during his Asiatic tour. "Our political destiny in Asia," says this organ, "cannot be said to be fully accomplished so long as several section or branches of the Mohammedan Turkomans are subject to Afghanistan and China. We know that the Chinese and Afghan Turkomans are yearning to be united with their brothers and kinsmen, under the sovereignty of the White Tsar. Have we the right to remain deaf to their appeals? Have we the right to express our sympathies and stand aloof, whilst first in China and then in Afghanistan their blood is spilled in streams? We were never, so to say, the conquerors of these Asiatics. They became our brothers by natural affinity and gravitation, and they place their whole trust in our protection. We cannot abandon them. So far as China is considered this question may be easily and amicably settled, thanks to the cordial and intimate relations now existing between the two Empires. Afghan Turkestan must be restored to Bokhara, even though it be necessary to unsheath the sword for its restoration. These are questions which are beginning to prick the conscience of Russia, who is sufficiently powerful to insist upon the geographical and ethnographhical rectification without any idle fears of provoking a rupture with Afghanistan or her protectors."

The Vladikavkas Railway, in the Terek territory, is, it is stated to be connected with the Transcasian Railway by a line over the Caucasus to Kutais, whence a railway already exists to the Black sea port of Batoum.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emolient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive, skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE POPE, MR. GLADSTONE, AND REUNION.

A PAPAL Encyclical, issued on St. Peter's Day, on the subject of Christian Unity and Anglican Orders, denies the validity of the latter. Leo XIII has, it is understood, written his letter rather with a view to keeping public attention away than with the idea of obtaining any immediate, practical result.

The pope develops from the text "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church" the universal jurisdiction of the see of Rome:—"But since the successor of Peter is one and those of the Apostles are many, it is necessary to examine into the relations which exist between him and them according to the Divine constitution on the Church." The result of this examination is to show that the one essential, in a Bishop is union with Rome:—"Bishops separated from Peter and his successors lose all jurisdiction." It must be clearly undertood that bishops are deprived of the right and power of ruling, if they deliberately secede from Peter and his successors: because, by this secession, they are separated from the foundation on which the whole edifice must rest. They are therefore, outside the edifice itself; and for this very reason they are separated from the fold, whose leader is the Chief Pastor they are exiled from the Kingdom, the keys of which were given by Christ to Peter alone. . . . No one, therefore, unless in communion with Peter can share in his authority, since it is absurd to imagine that he who is outside can command in the Church.

As to what constitutes the test of "Communion with Peter"? the answer is, Subjection to Rome:—

The Episcopal order is rightly judged to be in communion with Peter, as Christ commanded, if it be subject to and obeys Peter; otherwise it necessarily becomes a lawless and disorderly crowd. It is not sufficient for the due preservation of the unity of the faith that the head should merely have been charged with the office of superintendent, or should have been invested solely with a power of direction. But it is absolutely necessary that he should have received real and sovereign authority which the whole community is bound to obey.

The Pope conculdes with an appeal to sheep not of the fold":

In what has been said we have faithfully described the exemplar and form of the Church as divinely constituted. We have treated at length of its unity; we have explained sufficiently its nature, and pointed out the way in which the Divine Founder of the Church willed that it should be preserved. There is no reason to doubt that all those, who by divine grace and mercy have had the happiness to have been born, as it were, in the bossom of the Catholic Church, and to have lived in it, will listen to Our Apostolic Voice—"My sheep hear my voice" (John x. 27)—and that they will derive from our words fuller instruction and a more perfect disposition to keep united with their pastors, and through them with the Subreme Pastor, so that they may remain more securely within the one fold, and derive therefrom a greater abundance of salutary fruit.

Lord Halifax, in a letter thanking Cardinal Vaughan, for a copy of the Pope's letter, regrets that the whole Encyclical was not sent to the Press instead of certain selected extracts removed from their context.

Mr. Gladstone has explained his letter on Anglican Order to a Baptist minister who had inquired whether the writer really wished to see all Christendom under the Pope. That question Mr. Gladstone answers in the negative, but he argues that the more separate bodies of Christians are able to acknowledge as sound the truths or usages held by any of them, the more the common cause of Christianity is strengthened.

Replying to a Primitive Methodist correspondent, Mr. Gladstone says:—"I feel a strong belief that when the terms of my paper are sufficiently considered, it will be seen that it condemns no one, disparages no one, but proceeds upon the principle that the more we are enabled conscientiously to acknowledge the possession of truth by our fellow-Christians the better it will be for the cause of our common Christianity."

A NEW THEOSOPHICAL CRUSADE.

PROMINENT representatives of the American Theosophists have just arrived in London for the purpose of carrying on a Theosophic "crusade." For the moment, although the society recognises Mrs. P. B. Tingley, head of the Inner Circle, as the occult successor to William Q. Judge, and Madame H. P. Blavatsky as the prime mover in the crusade, yet it will not include in its programme any claims for the authenticity of the manifestations and supernatural deliverances which may have been accredited to the Mahatmas. The party of crusaders, numbering in all eight members of the society across the Atlantic, had a good "send off" from Boston, Massachusets, where they were presented with a large purple banner, which bears the inscription, guilt letters, "Truth, Light, Liberation for Discouraged Humanity." The object of the crusade is to encourage people to consider the means by which they can ameliorate their natural condition with a view to their reincarnation, which is one of the principal doctrines of the Theosophists. In order to render their meetings as attractive as possible, the Theosophist have arranged to give suppers in the poorest neighbourhoods that they visit, and to provide instrumental music of an entertaining character. One other plan the crusaders intend to carry out is to dedicate, on their way back to New York, the site of a school for the revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity—a school for the study of teachings of the ancients concerning the nature of the human soul. Theosophists are anxious the public should know that they have not come over to England for the purpose of making "dollars," either by collection or other wise. Upon quitting the capital they will go to the North of England, stopping at all the leading towns en route. After visiting Edinburgh and Glasgow, the party will cross the Channel to Dublin, where the annual Convention of the Theosophical Society in Europe is to be held on the 2nd and 3rd of August. From Dublin they go to Holland, and will subsequently visit important centres in France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece. Malta will also be visited, and a stay of some weeks made in Egypt. Visits to India, Australia, China, and Japan will bring the tour to a conclusion, the crusaders expecting to arrive in San Francisco about the middle of March next.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE award of commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and the distribution of prizes for study were made, on June 26, at the R.M.A., Woolwich. Mr. W. S. Brancker took the Toomb's Memorial Scholarship, as senior cadet commissioned in the R. A., with prizes for artillery, fortification, and tactics. Mr. W. M. St. G. Kirke and Under-Officer Livingstone-Learmouth (tie) were awarded prizes for riding, and Mr. Kirke a prize for landscape drawing. The other prize-winners were Messrs. R. G. Campbell, gymnastics; R. H. Thomas, distingushed proficiency; C. R Johnson, mathematics and mechanics; P. C. Greig, electricity and magnetism: D. C. Jones, military topography; J. O'H. Moore, exemplary conduct as senior officer commissioned in the R. E. Fifteen cadets are granted commissions in the R. E., and twenty-nine in the R.A. Marks as appended:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

R H Thomas	7732	D C Jones	6927
T Gracey	7319	C S Ackerman	6808
R H Cummington	7170	G J P Goodwin	6779
C R Johnson	7135	F C Pullen	6775
P S Greig	7077	J A Langman	6721
R J T D Jones	7054	W H Evans	6614
R D E Horne	7041	J O'H Moore	6421
A R Walker	6951		

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

W S Brancker	6419	J G Dooner	4915
J E C Livingstone-Learmouth	6197	H W Hill	4875
W B Spalding	6028	C N Buchanan-Dunlop	4858
H E S Wynne	5872	H W Gayer	4829
E R Burne	5576	E H H Elliott	4813
W M St G Kirke	5545	A N Campbell	4700
R E T Hogg	5477	R R Hill	4522
W O S Sanders	5371	A Mitchell	4454
A G Haig	5313	C J Julian	4443
H G Carr	5216	B J Russell	4413
H H Johnson	5130	J B Roberts	4390
K G Campbell	5121	W E Clark	4387
G A Jamieson	4981	H M Close	4373
G H T Fallyour	4936	N S H Sitwell	4317
		J L Stenhouse	—

Mr. Stenhouse has been commissioned without examination, having lost several weeks in hospital consequent upon inquiries received whilst on duty.

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

LADY DUFFERIN on July 2 opened a garden a fete and cafe chantant, held by invitation of Mr. E. Edwards at Kidbrook Lodge, Blackheath, on behalf of the fund associated with her name for supplying medical aid to the women of India. Among those present were the Marchioness of Lansdowne (who sold sweets), Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson (in charge of a flower stall), Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, Mrs. David Carmichael, Miss Edith Heather-Bigg (hon. sec.), Lady Bernard, Lady Vincent, and Lady Bayley.

The hon. treasurer, Sir Alexander Wilson, said during the ten years of Lady Dufferin's initiations and Lady Lansdowne's development of the work, £400,000 had been given by native princes, seventy hospitals had been established, and 3,000,000 women had been medically treated.

Lady Dufferin said the fund dealt with a whole system of hospitals, dispensaries, nurse training, and medical education, and was destined to bring medical aid within the reach of all women of our vast Eastern Empire. She regarded as one of its most encouraging features the way in which it enlisted the support of all creeds and races. Native princes built hospitals, Hindus and Mussulmans met upon their boards, which a Buddhist priest of vast sanctity and influence at a great Burmese pilgrimage lately had urged its support as a work of true charity, and worthy of all who would attain Nirvana.

ITALY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The debate on the Estimates for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was begun on June 29 in the Italian Chamber. Several Deputies spoke of the French policy in the Mediterranean as being opposed to the interests of Italy, and expressed themselves in terms of sympathy with Great Britain. Signor Imbriani deprecated the indulgence in recriminations, and maintained that Italy should hold out a fraternal hand to France with the view of making the Mediterranean a Latin sea. Signor di San Giuliano said that France was making preparations for the time when an invasion of Tripoli would be decided upon, and urged the Government to be unceasing in its vigilance, and not to trust exclusively to Turkey's power of resistance. On June 30, Signor Damiani (a friend of Signor Crispi and a member of his first Cabinet, said Italy wished before all for the friendship of England, which had been so hospitable to Italian patriots, and had so warmly upheld Italian independence and helped the Italian Revolution. "Not only our gratitude," he continued, "but interests should induce us to treasure English friendship." He went on to express sorrow that the present Cabinet had shewn ignorance of such necessity. The friendship with England must be the pivot of Italian foreign policy. The deputy ended by recalling the fact that Garibaldi, after Aspromonte, wounded more in soul than in body, with his great heart spoke of the assistance received by his beloved country from England, exclaiming, "Oh! Albion, whatever thy fate may be, prosperous or unhappy, Italy will consider thee always as a sister." The Duke of Sermoneta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that fidelity to the Triple Alliance, intimate friendship with Great Britain, and cordial relations with all the Powers were the fundamental points of Italian policy, which had for its object the maintenance of the status quo in the East and the Mediterranean, and the preservation of peace in Europe. A passage regarding the British Squadron was cheered.

In the Italian Chamber, on July1, Signor Luzzato, having proposed a vote hostile to the Government, the Marquis di Rudini said that, although the occupation of Kassala was only temporary, it would be maintained as long as it was to the interest of Italy. By interest the speaker did not mean material interests, but that just influence in the Egyptian question which was Italy's right, and with which were bound up the most momentous questions relating to the Mediterranean. It was an absolute necessity for Italy to persevere with the Triple Alliance, which effectually guaranteed the greatest interests of the country. He had always been in favour of friendship with great Britain, even after the conclusion of the Triple Alliance, of which it was the complement. Not only sentimental reasons, but motives of interest, urged the friendship. A resolution of confidence in the Government was then adopted by 171 votes to 89.

DR. CONAN DOYLE AT THE AUTHORS' CLUB.

"The Authors," on June 27, gave a dinner in honour of Dr. Conan Doyle. Some fifty members were present. Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins presided.—The health of the guest, proposed by the Chairman, was drunk, with repeated rounds of applause.

Dr. Doyle in his reply was amusingly autobiographical. The first encouragement he ever had came to him when he was the smallest of small boys. It came in the form of a pat on the shoulders from a tall, broad-shouldered, white-headed gentleman named William Makepeace Thackeray, who was visiting at the Doyle's house in Edinburgh. That was in 1864; and Dr. Doyle was born in 1859. The boy was an omnivorous reader. He devoured Scott. I can hardly explain, said Dr. Doyle, how I came to follow the calling of authorship. And then he proceeded to explain, in his amusing way, it was not because visions of glory drew him on, but because some fellows were pursuing him with bills due. He was short of cash, that was the prose of it. His literary apprenticeship lasted ten years. For ten years he regularly despatched his "cylinders" of MSS. by post, and they returned to him with the unerringness of carrier pigeons. He knew he was becoming famous, when, one day, he received an invitation to write something on gaspipes, for the "Gas" and something or other "Gazette." Since then the publishers have been besieging Dr. Conan Doyle. Perhaps the most characteristic part of Dr. ConanDoyle's speech (and it was characteristicbecause of its geniality, catholicity, generosity, and sound sense) was that in which he discussed the sphere of the novelist's art. The writer who was only "a realist" was "only half a man." The writer who was a romancist only, who saw nothing in "realism," was "only half a man." The imaginative writer's sphere was all the world, all human nature, and his great business was "to interest." What quality, save that of interesting their readers, could be said to be common to such works as "Don Quixote," "Clarissa," and "Ivanhoe"?

THE LOSS OF THE DRUMMOND CASTLE.

The British Government propose to make some tangible recognition, the exact form of which has not yet been determined, of the sympathetic kindness shown by the inhabitants of Molene, Ushant, and he mainland in connection with the loss of the Drummond Castle. The Relief Fund, to which the Duke and Duchess of York have contributed £26 5s., yesterday reached £18,446.

The Queen has sent, through her private secretary, a telegram in reply to two French correspondents who offered their respectful condolences upon the loss of life in the Drummond Castle wreck. The telegram says that Her Majesty has been profoundly touched by the sympathy, the respect, and attention to the dead shown by the Bretons of Ushant and Molene.

A portion of the wreck has been discovered three and a-half miles south of Stiff Lighthouse.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the vessel will be opened in London, before Mr. H. B. Marsham, with two nautical assessors.

Of the fifty bodies recovered, Messrs. Donald Currie and Co. have received official descriptions of twenty-seven, and of these the bodies of the following have been identified:—

Buried at Ushant.—Mr H. S. Cohen, Mr W. W. Whipp, Mr P S Ellis (fourth officer), Alice Reed, and Miss M'Gee.

Buried at Ploudalmezeau.—Mrs. Harold Stephens Mr. E W. Rich, and Miss Nellie Peachey.

Buried at Molene.—Miss Olive and Mr. William Reed.

The funeral of Mrs. Sandbach, wife of the Rev. F. D. Sandbach, of Tiviotdale, Stockport, who, together with her husband, perished when the Drummond Castle went down, took place at the Cheetham-hill Wesleyan Cemetery, near Manchester. The body of Mrs. Sandbach was found by the peasants of Molene, and by them interred, but was exhumed and brought to England for burial in the private family vault.

THE KAISER AND HIS NAVY.

A new German ironclad was successfully launched at Wilhelmshaven on July 1, by the Emperor, who spoke to the following effect:—

Towering aloft, ready for launching, in order to be given over to its element, stands once more a great vessel, staunchly built by German labour. Thanks to the country's conviction of the need for developing and strengthening the navy, the representatives of the German people have granted the means for building a series of battleships. With pride can German industry and handicraft gaze upon this vessel, which not only equals the vessels of foreign navies, but is even superior to them. It now remains to name the ship. Far away on the mountain heights of the Fatherland everywhere rise monuments to the departed Emperors as memorials and tokens of the great times common to them both. What sign shall this ship also be, and what name shall it bear, at the sound of which all hearts must beat and every soldier's eye grow dim with happy moisture? A name to the high bearer of which, standing at the head of the united German armies, it was vouchsafed to achieve the unity of the Fatherland and to secure the Imperial crown to our House for ever! May the crew of the vessel be always inspired by his lofty and noble unselfishness and readiness to make the extreme sacrifice. May the vessel in war be a terror to the adversary and the enemy, and a protector to the coasts of home, and in peace the pride of our nation. May she be under the protection of the Almighty! Herewith I give thee thine element, and I christen thee Kaiser Friedrich II.

The German Emperor, at a lunch following the launch, said a vessel became an idealised personality when a name was conferred upon her, and this, the first large ironclad of the German Navy—the forerunner of many of the same class—bore the name of a puissant sovereign, thus marking a new era. By that ship and many more the German Fatherland would demonstrate that it was resolved to go its own way, courting no one's favour and doing no one any wrong.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces received the deputation of the Oudh Talukdars at Lucknow on Thursday, and the question of the judicial future of Oudh came under discussion. Sir Antony Macdonnell, who was supported by Mr. Evans and Mr. Holderness, invited the representatives of the Association to open their minds freely to the Government on the subject. The general opinion seems to have been in favour of the establishment of a Chief Court for Oudh.

Of the 22 Motibari dacoits eighteen have been sentenced to transportation for life, two to five years, and one to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and an old man was acquitted, but was immediately arrested on a new charge.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered ..	43	54	42	88	45	36	44	47
Saturday, July 18	0	34	0	0	0	62	0	8
Sunday, July 19	1	15	0	90	1	1	0	56
Total..	45	3	43	78	46	99	45	11
Total fall to July 18, 1895	37	22	29	63	31	66	30	34
Total fall to July 18, 1894	48	74	36	86	37	22	33	31

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered at Khandalla up to the 18th July is as follows:—

	In.	cts.
July 12th	2	50
" 13th	2	18
" 14th	2	60
" 15th	3	60
" 16th	2	65
" 17th	2	0
" 18th	0	38
	15	91
Previously registered	65	63
Total	81	54

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 18th July 1896.

	Ghadechi. In.	ct.	Dhola. In.	ct.	Jetalsar. In.	ct.
Previous Total	5	92	7	11	11	44
Rainfall on 17th July	0	15	0	10	0	52
Total up to date	6	7	7	21	11	96

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·612	NW	1	82·7	76·0	89	1·28	14·09	+4·53
Agra	29·588	NW	8	92·0	79·2	89	0·34	6·15	—3·32
Cawnpore	29·596	SSW	4	91·8	77·6	95	0·14	5·78	...
Allahabad	29·622	C	3	91·6	77·3	96	0·26	8·17	—3·70
Jhansi	29·604	NW	5	92·6	77·7	79	0·37	12·41	+0·16
Jacobabad	29·553	SSE	7	106·4	87·5	58	...	1·33	+0·9
Karachi	29·631	WSW	13	94·3	83·5	80	...	*7·33	+4·68
Jeypore	29·635	WNW	9	94·6	76·9	86	0·04	4·55	—3·51
Ajmere	29·684	W	8	91·9	79·6	88	0·03	10·81	+3·68
Deesa	29·702	WSW	15	89·2	77·0	91	0·09	10·14	+1·82
Ahmedabad	29·712	SW	3	87·2	78·1	90	..	8·56	
Bhuj	29·674	WSW	13	80·4	75·9	91	1·97	8·79	+2·74
Rajkot	29·723	WSW	12	83·9	75·2	89	0·09	17·78	+4·58
Veraval	29·729	SW	28	84·0	77·3	85	1·51	12·19	...
Neemuch	29·701	WSW	17	92·8	78·6	78	..	12·88	+3·03
Indore	29·740	WNW	9	87·7	73·6	89	...	6·14	—6·01
Saugor	29·668	W	4	88·8	76·1	91	0·06	13·51	—2·51
Jubbulpore	29·681	WSW	5	85·9	72·1	80	2·40	26·77	+6·52
Hoshangabad	29·707	SW	9	88·3	75·6	91	0·46	12·97	—4·96
Khandwa	29·742	WNW	13	86·2	75·6	84	0·13	11·75	+0·43
Raipur	29·658	SSW	10	87·3	75·1	92	0·18	16·79	—1·36
Nagpur	29·710	Calm	11	89·8	78·1	82	0·05	18·37	—0·30
Amraoti	29·728	WNW	10	89·7	73·8	86	0·11	13·50	—0·50
Akola	29·739	W	12	91·4	74·7	78	...	9·72	—2·95
Surat	29·740	SW	G	87·0	78·1	93	0·44	14·14	—7·33
Malegaon	29·754	WSW	13	88·4	73·6	76	..	8·36	+0·39
Bombay	29·810	WSW	17	85·0	77·8	83	0·09	44·30	+5·33
Poona	29·801	W	19	87·0	71·4	76	...	7·34	—1·68
Ahmednagar	29·754	WSW	16	85·9	68·9	84	...	11·36	..
Aurangabad	29·795	WSW	7	89·8	69·7	78	...	14·03	...
Sholapur	29·812	W	..	...	...	64	...	†5·52	—2·05
Ratnagiri	29·830	WSW	9	86·4	79·4	85	0·09	29·58	—24·22
Belgaum	29·849	WSW	22	79·2	67·3	90	0·02	21·86	+5·08
Goa	29·863	WNW	17	85·0	79·4	82	..	32·25	
Karwar	29·863	W	4	85·7	77·0	80	..	42·12	—20·72
Mangalore	29·896	C	3	82·8	74·9	96	1·58	61·10	+3·13
Calicut	29·903	NW	6	81·2	75·5	90	0·05	52·09	+1·60
Cochin	29·913	NNW	M	82·7	73·7	93	1·44	44·27	+2·72
Bangalore	29·895	WSW	11	81·7	67·3	88	...	3·07	—3·01
Secunderabad	29·759	WNW	13	92·6	74·3	74	0·01	6·66	—2·35
Masulipatam	29·755	NW	13	96·1	76·1	95	0·55	9·03	+0·7
Bellary	29·830	WSW	11	91·7	74·8	65	..	1·39	—1·39
Cuddapah	29·813	WSW	M	96·1	77·9	74	0·02	4·65	—1·69
Madras	29·803	W	7	94·0	75·0	95	3·47	2·20	—2·09
Coimbatore	29·887	W	6	85·4	77·3	91	...	5·19	+3·08
Trichinopoly	29·825	WSW	9	98·6	80·3	63	...	0·40	—1·99
Negapatam	29·822	SW	8	97·1	80·9	82	...	1·42	—1·17
Colombo	29·888	WSW	9	87·0	79·0	85	...	8·39	—2·84
Aden	29·717	SW	...	93·3	85·3	58	...	...	—0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·00 (43·90); G T H=0·00 (42·88); St G H=0·00 (44·93); C P=0·09 (44·30).

* Corrected, the rainfall on the 25th of June being 0·49 instead of 0·48.

† Exclusive of the rainfall from the 12th to the 17th both inclusive.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore and Aurangabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Neemuch, and 20 at Bombay and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Neemuch, and the minimum similarly so at Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Local heavy rain has fallen at Jubbulpur (2'40"), over an inch at Bhuj (1'97"), Mangalore (1'58"), Veraval (1'51"), Cochin (1'44") and Delhi (1'28"), and light to moderate showers at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Hoshangabad Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Surat, Masulipatam and Madras. Pressure is abnormally very high over nearly the whole country, and conditions are unfavourable for general rain. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is very weak, being about two-thirds of its average strength on the Malabar Coast, and about half its average strength between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating the probability of local rain in light or moderate showers only on that coast. Over Cutch, Kathiawar and at and in the neighbourhood of Surat the pressure and other conditions are rather more favourable for rain. In the Punjab, Rajputana and the Central and North-West Provinces local showers are only probable at present. Local rain is also probable in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Saturday's observations:—Pressure has risen over nearly the whole of India. Changes are everywhere small in amount, but slightly emphasize conditions established during the past forty-eight hours. Pressure distribution to-day as yesterday is very unfavourable to rain in Upper India, and also in Central and Upper Burma. Winds are stronger at the head of the Bay and slightly above the normal strength. Burma has received very light showers during the past day, Bengal, Assam, Behar, and the N.-W. Provinces, have had general moderate to heavy rain in amount in the N.-W. Provinces and Dehra. Mainpuri received two inches; Gorakhpur Lucknow, Bareilly and Meerut, each one inch. No rain in the Punjab, except at Delhi, where an inch is recorded. Skies are generally clear, or very lightly clouded in the Punjab. Winds are slightly weaker on the Kathiawar and the Konkan coasts. Moderate showers have fallen in Malabar, Kathiawar, and Cutch, but practically none in Konkan. Berar, Central Provinces, and some parts of Central India received light to moderate rain; Jubbulpore, and Bhuj, report two inches; Verawal, Sambalpur, Nowgong, and Sutna, each one inch. The Gangetic Plain, Bengal, and the Central Provinces, will probably receive moderate and fairly general rain. Slight tendency to heavy rain in central districts of the N.-W. Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 17th July 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·800
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·8
Dew Point		76·4
Relative humidity of Air		·841
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·8
General Directions of wind*		WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	488
Fall of Rain		0·08
Total fall during month		16·27
" year		44·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th July		0·01

The three Falks, father and sons, recently convicted of culpable homicide at a special sessions at Darjeeling have been sent to Calcutta to do their terms of imprisonment at the Presidency Jail. They have appealed to the High Court, in the hope of a reduction of their sentences.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,255 tons, Captain T Wickenden, cleared on Saturday last for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

The s s Hochheimer, 1,809 tons, Captain W Reissing, cleared on Saturday last for Hambarg via Kurrachee, with the same bottom and general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Khandala, 1,318 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The B and P S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain D Miller, sailed yesterday for Delagoa Bay, Port Natal, &c, with a general cargo and 250 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieuts Forbes, Gordon, Mrs Algar and four children, Miss Algar and Mr D St John Robb.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 759 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Johnson, two Misses Johnson, Mr Sadashiv Pillay, wife and two children, Mr A T Davies, Mrs G Tremble and 67 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings	St. John	Suakin, July 8.
	Gorsedd (s)	Hughes	Calcutta, July 3.
	Mahammudi (s)	Stewart	Jeddah, July 6.
19	Henry Bolckow (s)	Jourdain	Busorah, July 2.
	Carthage (s)	De Horne	London, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Roma (s)	Hart	Calcutta, &c.
	Nawab (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c.
	Brindisi (s)	Wickinden	Hongkong.
	Hispania (s)	Abrey	Marseilles &c.
19	Khandala (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, &c.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Naseri (s)	Miller	Port Natal, &c.

The steamer Hochheimer, Captain Reissing, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Hamburg via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
16	Rothenfels s	Tegge	Hamburg, May 23.
	Clan Matheson s	Beer	Glasgow, June 3.
	Hazara s	Macfadyen	Rangoon, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

July 16.—Steamers Statesman and Braunfels.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.		
17	Kohinur s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
15	Nurani s	Calcutta.
	Ellora s	Bombay.
	Purnea s	Rangoon.
16	Palitana s	Negapatam.
	Nizam s	Bombay.
	Eridan s	Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—50 bales wool, Sooleman Jan Mahomed; 50 cwt condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 3,520 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

Werneth Hall s—6,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 600 cwt coir yarn, C Ardeshir and Co; 53 bales wool, and 54 bales goat hairs, H M Abba; 74 tons linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—35 bales hides, Rehimtoola Dhuujee and Co; 87 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 75 cwt condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 85 cwt olibanum, Ebram Hassum; 83 cwt coir yarn, C Ardeshir and Co; 64 cwt gum, Abdoola Mooman.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—4924 cwt myrabollams, Jetha Veerum.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sonneberg s—8 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,937 cwt wheat, Caramsey Dharsey and Co; 4,001 cwt castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 550 cwt myrabollams, Jetha Hurchund; 1,625 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sonneberg s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Hochheimer s—1,205 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Astrakhan s—2,001 cwt mustard seed, Isaac Wright and Co; 50 cwt gum, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR GENOA.

Werneth Hall s—200 cwt myrabollams, and 1000, cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,004 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Glava s—2 cases real corals, G M Lalka Son and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—114 cwt raisins, Quan Lun Eaoo.

Medusa s—187 cwt ooplete, Yan Shun and Co.

Rosetta s—25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 12 cwt genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th July, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, 2nd-Lieut. Payne; next for duty, 2nd-Lieut. Acworth.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. D. Wilson; next for duty, Sergt. D. A. Pinder.

3. There will be 25-pr. R.M.L. and Gun laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

4. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. Marsland; next for duty, Sergt. Zurhorst.

5. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. and Gun laying drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

6. The annual prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Friday next at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by tickets only which have been forwarded to all members. No. 1 of Sub-divisions should arrange for their winning teams to be present. Prize Winners will appear in uniform with Forage Caps. No putties to be worn.

7. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 9th instant and posted to No. 4 Sub-division, No. 2 Company—No. 505 Gr. A. Speirs.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th July, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Remarks by the Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces Bombay, on the Inspection of the Bombay Light Horse at Bombay on the 25th March 1896 are published for information:—"The Corps is in an efficient condition, and well Commanded by Captain Cuffe. The strength of the Corps might with advantage be increased, and perhaps the Commanding Officer and Lieut. Symons who take great interest in the Corps will find a way to carry this out. I am satisfied to hear of the advantage that the Corps has derived from instruction from Captain Grantham."

2. The Town Hall will be available for drills on the 31st instant and on the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th August 1896.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

"Widower" writes as follows to a Bangalore paper:—"Widows receiving pensions under Lord Clive's Fund, remarrying, lose their pensions. If the Government would allow them to revert to their original pension on becoming a widow the second time, this is the boon they ask. I know 6 widows in Bangalore each in receipt of Rs. 20 per mensem who would marry at once, and suppose they lived with the second husband 10 years, the saving to Government would be as follows:—Six widows at Rs. 20 each, equals Rs. 1,440 a year, by 10 equals Rs. 14,400. This sum would be saved to Government. It is strange this matter is not looked into by the Financial Department. The saving would be immense if the hundreds of widows in India who are drawing pensions under the above Fund were to remarry, and I have no doubt a great part of them would if the concession were granted."

Exports from Calcutta, after exhibiting a decline in value for some months, have during June advanced in total value by nearly eleven per cent. Jute manufactures were exported in large quantities, the value rising by over nineteen lakhs. There was an increased trade also in tea, raw jute, lac, with hides and skins. Fluctuations resulting in a falling off in value occurred under opium, grain, raw cotton, and silk.

The survey party for the propose railway from Bhagalpore to Bansi have finished, their work and submitted a report, but the alignment selected by them has not yet been finally approved of. Work is expected to commence next cold weather.

For the first quarter of the year the rail-borne traffic of the North-West Provinces and Oudh declined from 2,07,91,071 to 1,68,52,832 maunds, or 19 per cent. as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice withens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations

POONA RACES, 1896.

Second Entries closed on 15th July, 1896.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1896.

First Race.—"The Maiden Galloways."
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's ch a gal Shere Ali.
Second Race.—"The Arab Pony Derby."
Capt G A Weldon's b a p Minnow, 13-2.
Mr John's b a p Numlan.
Mr M N G's g a p Young Rustom.
Mr Johnson's b a p Kazalan.
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a p Hilal.
Third Race.—"The Poona Derby."
Mr John's g a gal Chinese Flag.
Mr M N G's b a h Sumshere.
Mr M N G's br a h Byrakh.
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's ch a gal Shere Ali.
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's g a h Shanavaz.
Fifth Race.—"The Champagne Stakes."
Major Jones' b cb geld Sumpegay (3 yrs).
Mr M N G's ch cb m Mehetab.
Mr M N G's ch cb m Duchess.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 24TH SEPT. 1896.

First Race.—"The Welter."
Mr Willoughby's br aus m Rima (aged).
Second Race.—"H H Aga Khan's Purse."
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's ch a gal Shere Ali.
H H Chief of Kagal's ch a h Shensha.
Fourth Race.—"H H the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate."
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's b a gal Kapurthulla.
Fifth Race.—"The Corinthian Stakes."
Mr F Graham's b e m Clio, 13-2½ (aged).

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, 26TH SEPT. 1896.

First Race.—"The Steward's Purse."
Mr Willoughby's br aus m Rima (aged).
Second Race.—"The Governor's Cup."
Major Jones' b cb geld Sumpegay (3 yrs).
Mr John's g a gal Chinese Flag.
Mr M N G's b cb m Mehetab.
Mr M N G's ch cb m Duchess.
Mr M N G's b a h Sumshere.
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's ch a gal Shere Ali
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's b a gal Kapurthulla.
H H Chief of Kagal's ch a h Shensha.
Third Race.—"The Lilliputs."
Mr C Hewett's ch a p Bonny Boy, II.
Mr M N G's g a p Young Rustom.
Mr M N G's b cb m Ameera.
Mr Johnson's b a p Kazalan.
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a p Hilal.
Fourth Race.—"The Galloway Cup."
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's ch a gal Johar
Fifth Race.—"The Dealers' Plate."
Mr Fahad bin Saif's b a h Revenge.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY, 29TH SEPT. 1896.

First Race.—"The Pony Selling Race."
Entries to close day before the race.
Second Race.—"The Turf Club Cup."
Mr M N G's b a h Sumshere.
Mr M N G's br a h Byrakh.
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's b a gal Kapurthulla.
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's g a h Shanavaz.
Third Race.—"The Merchants' Cup."
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's ch a gal Shere Ali.
Fourth Race.—"The Poona Handicap."
Mr Willoughby's br aus m Rima (aged).
Fifth Race.—"The Deccan Handicap."
Capt G A Weldon's b a p Minnow, 13-2.
Mr M N G's g a p Young Rustom.
Mr M N G's b cb m Ameera.
H H Chief of Kagal's b a geld Gift.
Sixth Race.—"The Galloway Plate."
H H Maharajah of Kalhapur's ch a gal Shere Ali.

FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1896,

Entries for all races to close at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

W. C. ROSS.
Hony. Secy. W. I. Turf Club.

Poona, 16th July, 1896.

Final Entries close on 1st September. Particular attention of owners is invited to general conditions 4, 14 and 18 of the prospectus.

ADDENDA AND ERRATUM.

Poona Races First Entry.

Mr Johnson's b w p Tyro's pedigree is by "Off-color." Dam's pedigree is not known.

Captain B Levett's Bay Australian "Rosemary" is "a mare" and not "a pony."

The pedigree of Mr F D Appoo's b aus geld Latimer is by "Beauchamp Lavina."

The name of Mr D E Sassoon's wh a p is "Nujran" and not "Nurjan."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

35-95—Crawford B and Co—Otto Friedhheim vs Nensey Peroo Mahomed—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

8-95—Chitnis M and M—Gungabai vs Kallianji Meghjee—Mathubai and J.

Postponed Long Causes.

519-95—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Zoharabai vs Esmall Soobhein and another—Sorabjee and Jehangir.

284-95—J Peace—Crushnarao Pandurang vs Atmaram Shewba and others—Khunderao and S.

101-95—Turner and H—William Morris vs Matilda Morris and another.

656-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassum Kutchra and another vs Khanoobai—Pestonji R and K.

492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esmail Bawa and others vs Haji Cassum Haji Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

567-96—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

For Dismissal.

241-95—Craigie L and O—T A Bulkley and others vs R O H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chetoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S.

For Further Directions on the Special Commissioner's Report.

579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

221-1595&95—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.

493-95—Laljee Mawjee vs Ramjee Nanchand and others—Crawford B and Co.

585-95—Brown and M—Tikayet Shri Girdharjee Maharaj Shri Govindrajee Maharaj vs Dewcabettiejee—Bhaishanker and K.

478-95—Edgelow and G—Vithuldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas—J Peace.

506-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Babarao vs Ramchandra Panshia Gowan and another.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

329-95—J Dorabjee—Shavakshah Dhunjeebhoy vs Sorabjee Hormusjee Lakdawalla and another—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.

103-96—Chalk W and S—Kunderao Raojee vs Luxumon Raojee and others—In person—Part heard.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Merarjee Khimji vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

472-95—Hiralal and M—Santdas Chilaram vs Aahimbux Abdul Rashid and others—Edgelow and G.

123-95—Bicknell M and M—Agarchand Megraj vs George Okell and others—Crawford B and Co.

129-96—Ardeshir H and D—Chujjoomal Dewkarandas and others vs Mukandram Debidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

476-95—Ardeshir H and D—The Administrator General vs Bai Meherbai—Nanu and H.

428-95—Mulji and R—Gordhandas Khatao and others vs C A Turner and others—Little and Co.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th July, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 7th July, 1896:—

Liabilities.	July 7. Rs.	A.	P.	July 14. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0	72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,44,73,830	2	1	2,12,55,396	8	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6,26,84,750	0	0	6,04,25,214	14	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	13,49,915	13	8	4,25,993	15	10
Sundries	23,24,944	7	10	22,87,446	5	11
Rs.	11,80,33,470	7	7	11,15,94,071	11	10
Assets.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	49,83,021	0	0	45,04,771	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	85,36,531	8	0	85,36,531	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,35,43,305	7	3	1,27,73,595	2	1
Credits do do.	4,59,652	2	8	1,37,89,701	14	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,90,33,594	15	2	2,79,58,074	10	11
Balances with other Banks	3,63,507	9	11	2,49,572	6	1
Bullion	4,903	10	5	4,723	10	5
Dead Stock	13,17,092	0	2	13,19,275	3	11
Stamps	11,157	6	0	10,757	1	0
Sundries	15,89,796	1	4	14,68,988	15	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,53,94,977	14	6	2,26,10,742	0	5
Do. at Branches	1,91,96,930	12	2	1,83,87,338	2	11
Rs.	11,80,33,470	7	7	11,15,94,071	11	10

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 14th July, 1896:—

Liabilities.	Rs	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	22,52,757	Dec.
Do. at Branches	9,65,677	do.
Other Deposits	22,59,536	do.
Post Bills	9,23,952	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	4,78,250	Dec.
Loans	7,69,710	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,69,951	do.
Mercantile Bills	10,75,520	do.
Cash at Head Office	27,83,235	do.
Do. at Branches	8,29,592	do.

It is satisfactory to note that within the last few days the Punjab his received a fair amount of rain and that the prospects in most districts have brightened.

In consequence of an outbreak of cholera at Dinapore, the changes contemplated amongst the officers and men of the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment quartered at Jalapahar and Lebong, will stand over until a medical report has been received, saying that no fresh cases have occurred.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 30.

1st Dragoon Guards: Sec Lieut E G Ingham resigns his commission.

5th Lancers: Lieut J A McLean resigns his commission.

6th Dragoons: Sec Lieut E M Bruce resigns his commission.

7th Hussars: Capt B R Leibert resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery: The following officers are seconded:—Capts J F Browne, for service with a Native Mountain Battery; W Elliot, for service on the Staff; and A W Gay for service as Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Cork District; Lieuts W Jennings, for service on the Staff; M M D Morrision, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; R K Scott, for service on the Inspection Staff; C E Eady, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; D R Poulter, for service in the Indian Ordnance Department; and R J G Elkington, for service on the Staff. Qmr and Hon Capt G J Shakespear is placed on retired pay. To be Captains:—Lieuts G G S Carey, vice J F Browne, seconded; and H E Stockdale, vice W Elliott, seconded; Capt E Tinker, to be Adjutant, vice Capt G W Biddulph, who has resigned that appointment. The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieutenants:—E V D Riddell, F H G Stanton, H C S Clarke, C MacIver, P Suther, Sir J Keane, Bart, G H C Wilkins, H W Atlay, C L O'malley, H N B Hollinshead, A J S Taylor, A M Kettlewell, and G T Mair. Superintending Clerk G Mason, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt A Martin, retired; Master Gunner of the First Class A B Gee, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Hon Capt G J Shakespear, retired.

Ceylon Companies: Subadar Paramaswren Pillay retires on a pension.

Hong Kong Companies: Havildar Major Natha Singh to be Jemadar, to complete establishment.

Coldstream Guards: Capt G D Milligan retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment): Lieut H P Rudd resigns his commission.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt): Sergt Major C W Jepson to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut C Clancy, deceased.

Northumberland Fusiliers: Lieut A G M Tozer to be Captain, vice St G C Henry, seconded.

Cheshire Regt: Capt G S Haines is seconded for service as Governor of a Military Prison.

Worcestershire Regt: Serg Major S A Snatt to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt J Moore, retired.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry: Major F H Plowden to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice E B Pocklington, retired.

King's Royal Rifle Corps: Major H C Legh retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Capt and Brevet Major C R R McGrigor to be Major, vice H C Legh Lieut H H F Farmar is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Staff. Lieut Gen G D Barker, C B, to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff, to command the troops in Bermuda, vice Gen T C Lyons, C B, retired. The following appointments are made to the personal Staff of Lieut Gen G D Barker, C B, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda: Capt H O D Hickman, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp. Capt W C Olphert, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt) to be Aide-de-Camp. Lieut F B Maurice the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt) to be A D C to Major-Gen J F Maurice, C B, R A, commanding the troops in the Woolwich District.

Army Medical Staff: Surg Major J G S Lewis is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Army pay Department: Paymr and Hon Major R J G Utermarck retires on retired pay.

Memoranda: Cols E Carrington, and H H Goodeve, on completion of their period of service on the Staff are placed on half-pay. Lt Col H N Jervois, half-pay Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay. Capt T E Hickman, D S O, the Worcestershire Regt is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving with the Egyptian Army.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders: S T Dean-Pitt, to Thunderer; F A Winter, to Warspite both additional, for special service (July 8).

Lieutenants: H B T Somerville, to President, additional, for Hydrographic Department (July 3); P M Riadore, to Sans Pareil, as Flag Lieutenant to Rear Admiral A K Wilson, V C (July 8); R A Nugent, to Janus, in command (July 1); E W Yorke, to the Thetis, for First Lieutenant's duties (July 7); W J Matthews (R N R), to Cambrian, for twelve months' training (July 2).

Sub Lieutenants: J S Laing, R N R, to Devastation, as Acting Lieutenant.

Midshipmen: L G D Way, to Boscawen, additional, for Wanderer.

Staff Captains: J B Johnson, to be Assistant Staff Captain, Devonport Dockyard (June 22) A R Woaham, to Wildfire, on promotion (June 15).

Staff Commander: W S Chambre, to Wye, in command (June 22).

Assistant Engineer: E V Waud, to Victory.

Gunner, J Kelly (a) to Pembroke, additional, for Venus.

Carpenter, T Smith, to Caledonia.

COASTGUARD.

Senior Mate in Command: W Lewis, to Mersey, additional, for command of Adder (June 5).

Senior Mate: W Hicks, to Australia, for command of Spy (June 5).

Second Mate: J Brooking, to Melampus, additional, for Fanny (June 5).

Chief Quartermaster: R Jenkins, to Mersey, for Seamew (June 5).

Chief Officers: W H Fenner, to Mersey, for Sheerness H Y H Kemp, to Mersey, for Thorpe (June 19.

Chief Boatman-in-Charge, C Dent, to Melampus, for Castletown (June 19).

Admiralty, June 23, 1896: In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engr R W Donohue has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (June 5).

June 24, 1896: Acting Sub Lieut R H Bogle has been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet (July 14, 1895).

Royal Marine Artillery: Major and Brevet Lt Col B A Milne is placed on the Retired List at his own request, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 29, 1881 (June 30).

Royal Marines: Major and Brevet Lieut Col B A Milne (retired), to be Recruiting Staff Officer, 2nd Class, at Exeter (July 1).

Royal Marine Light Infantry: Capt G L Beaumont, having completed the term of his appointment in the Naval Intelligence Department, is restored to the establishment from the Seconded List (June 29) Lieut J E Crowther is seconded for service in the Naval Intelligence Department at the Admiralty (June 29).

Admiralty, June 25, 1896: Sub Lieut J D Allen has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet (June 14).

June 26: In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Dec 30, 1884, and March 3, 1894, Surg. D G Trevor Roper has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

Osman Digna's fiting force at Adarama consist of 300 men. All under his rule are reported to be longing for an opportuuity to escape.

The Emir of Berber has issued proclamations to the effect that the Egyptians lost heavily both at Ferkeh and Suarda, and that he has had a vision in which he saw the men killed at Ferkeh and Suarda in Paradise, in the midst of pleasures and luxury.

Graphic details of the battle of Ferkeh are given in the "Times" and "Daily News" of July 2.

The price of provisions throughout the Soudan is enormously high.

The Duc de Broglie, in an article contributed to the Revue des Deux Mondex (July 1) criticises the Republican policy of the last quarter of a century, and discusses the Egyptian question. He thinks Great Britain has as active and potent reasons as France for desiring to be present in Egypt, and regrets that the influence of the European concert was not maintained there as in Constantinople. He does not see how, after that influence has been excluded for fifteen years, it can now be restored.

WILL OF SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

Particulars of the will of the late Sir Augustus Harris are publsihed. The executors are Lady Harris and her brother, Mr. F. B. Rendle. To enable them to deal with pressing matters, the authorities at Somerset House have granted probate in the first instance in respect of £23,677, the balances standing to the credit of the late Sir Augustus Harris's drawing account at his bankers.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 18.

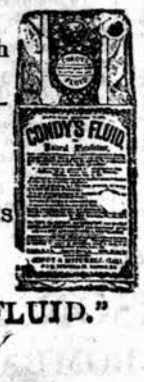
10 p.m.	79·8

SUNDAY, JULY 19.

6 a.m.	80·7
10 a.m.	82·8
2 p.m.	81·3
4 p.m.	80·4

TO SPEEDILY CURE
Sore Throats
Indigestion, Hoarseness,
Diarrhœa,
Wounds & Burns,
USE
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
Condy & Mitchell, of London,
England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this
Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."



WHAT DREAMS MAY COME.

In a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Dr. B. W. Richardson says that the sleep of health is dreamless. "Dreams," says Shakespeare, "are children of an idle brain." If both the doctor and the poet are right, it follows that idle brains are unhealthy brains. No doubt there might be truth in the inference, but that is not quite the point. Are 'all' dreams signs of a diseased condition? To this the doctor says "No." He divides dreams into two classes: those started by noises or other causes outside the sleeper, and those produced by pain, fever, or indigestion.

Here we inject a fact. We receiver multitudes of letters containing this affirmation, almost in identical words: "I was worse tired in the morning than when I went to bed." To this the doctor has an answer. He says, "When we feel wearied in the morning, very likely it results from dreams that we have forgotten." Quite so.

In other words there is a bodily condition which may prevent a person from working by day at his usual calling, but obliges him to labour all night under a mental stimulus of which he knows nothing save by its resulting exhaustion. These unhappy wretches toil harder, therefore, for no compensation, when they are ill, than they have to do to earn a living when they are well. What an infernal and frightful fact! And this, too, without taking into account their physical suffering at all times.

"Night," said Coleridge, "is my hell."

From one of the letters referred to we quote what a woman says of her daughter: "She was worse tired in a morning than when she went to bed," Poor girl. Those "forgotten dreams" had tossed her about as a ship is tossed in a tempest. Night was her day of labour.

The mother's simple tale is this: "In June, 1890, my daughter Ann Elizabeth became low, weak, and fretful, and complained of pain in the chest after eating. Next her stomach was so irritable that she vomited all the food she took. It was awful to see her heave and strain. For three weeks nothing passed through her stomach except a little soda water and lime water. Later on, her feet and legs began to swell and puff from dropsy. She was now pale as death and looked as though she had not a drop of blood in her body, and was always cold. Month after month dragged by and she got weaker every day, She could not walk without support, for she had lost the proper use of her legs, and her body swayed from side to side as she moved.

"A doctor attended her for twelve months, and finally said it was no use giving her any more medicine as it would do no good. In May, 1891, I took her to the Dewsbury Infirmary. She got no better there, and I thought I was surely going to lose her. She was then thirteen years of age.

"One day a lady (Mrs. Lightoller) called at my shop, and seeing how bad my daughter was, spoke of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded us to try it. I got a bottle from the Thornhill Lees Co-operative Stores, and she began taking it. In two days she found a little relief; the sickness was not so frequent. She kept on with the Syrup and steadily improved. Soon she was strong as ever, and has since been in the best of health and can take any kind of food. After she had taken the Syrup only two weeks the neighbours were surprised at her improved appearance, and I told them what had brought it about—that Seigel's Syrup had one what the doctors could not do, it saved her life. Yours truly, (signed), (Mrs.) Sarah Ann Sheard, 19, Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, October 11th, 1892."

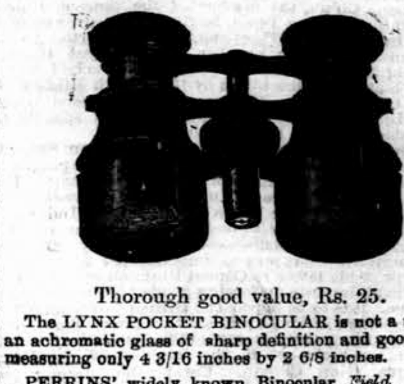
The inciting cause of all this young girl's pitiful suffering was indigestion and dyspepsia. Dropsy being one of its most dangerous symptoms. It attacks both youth and age, its fearful and often fatal results being due to the fact that physicians usually treat the symptoms instead of the disease itself.

"A child's dreams," says Dr. Richardson, "are signs of distrubed health and should be regarded with anxiety." The same is true of the dreams of older people. The mean poison in the stomach and point to the immediate use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

COLDS, COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

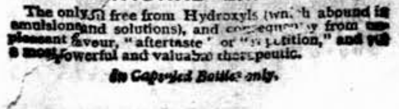
Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Made by Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.
☞ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Thorough good value, Rs. 25.
The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2 6/8 inches.
PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR PERRINS, LONDON.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and the most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

POSITIVELY THE BEST DRESSING
FOR

PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

ESPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED FOR TOILET USE.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.

"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair-producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best. "S. BENNETT,

"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

DESPAIRED OF SUCCESS.

"Sir,—My delight at the remarkable results produced by the use of your 'Harlene' impels me to testify to its efficacy. I had tried several other applications and had despaired of success, when I was advised to try yours. I have used three bottles, and, as a result, my hair is as plentiful as it was ten years ago. "G. COSTA,

"4, Rue de la Sourdiere, Paris."

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

"Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.

"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

DONE WONDERS FOR MY HAIR.

"Sir,—Please send me one 5s. 6d. bottle of 'Harlene.' I have used it for the last eighteen months, and it has done wonders for my hair. I now wish to induce a friend of mine to try it; also a bottle of 'Violetta.' "JANE LEECH,

"The Oaks, Wisbeach Road, King's Lynn."

VAIN REGRETS.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your 'Harlene,' and find that there is none to equal it. I only regret that I did not try it years ago. "MISS PRESTON,

"Southend Villas, Syston, near Leicester."

AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.

"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other. "MRS. ROSE,

"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.

"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (four and a-half years old has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."

[Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.]

FOR EYEBROWS AND RENEWING THE HAIR.

"Dear Sir,—I have used your 'Harlene' for nearly four years, and have found it most satisfactory for the eyebrows and eyelashes, also for renewing the hair.

"6, Belgrave Terrace, Brighton." "MISS TRISS,

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

"Dear Sirs,—Having used one bottle of your 'Harlene' I noticed a marked improvement; my hair is beginning to grow, and the scurf has disappeared. I will recommend it to my friends. "MISS WEBB,

"Northumberland House, Brandon, Suffolk."

DELIGHTED WITH THE HAIR TONIC.

"Sir,—I am delighted with your hair-tonic; can detect an improvement with using one bottle. Please send large size. "SAMUEL GROCOTT,

"Field View, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs."

"HARLENE" WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE. THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metalic or other injurious ingredients. **1/-, 2/6**, and (triple **2/6** size) **4/6** per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World, or sent direct, on receipt of P.O.O.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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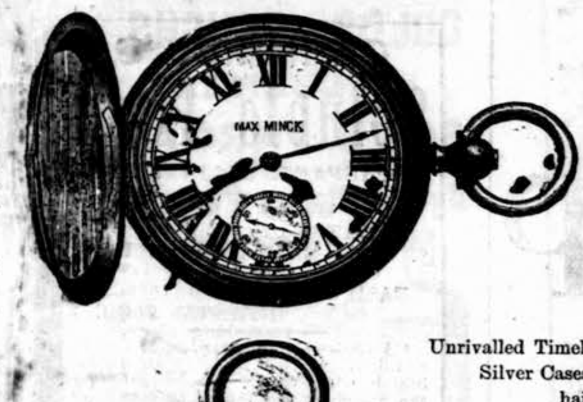

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Reliability, Strength, Elegance.

ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.		
"Soldier" Hunter,	Key winding	Rs. 28.
"Army" Hunter,	ditto.	" 38.
Superior Hunter,	ditto.	" 65.
Ditto	Keyless action	" 85.
Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	" 125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case	ditto.	" 175.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.		
"Soldier" Half Hunter,	Key winding	Rs. 29.
"Army" Half Hunter,	ditto.	" 39.
Superior Half Hunter,	ditto.	" 70.
Ditto	Keyless action	" 90.
Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	" 125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case	ditto.	" 175

Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
OUR OWN SPECIALITY.

Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.
COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.

Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from...Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold Do. Do. Do. ... Rs. 80 to Rs. 160.

Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks Jewellery, &c., &c., Free on application.

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LAHORE AND SIMLA.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD EB PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD EB PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co., Calcutta.

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Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP. COLIC. NEURALGIA. and DENGUE FEVER.

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WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

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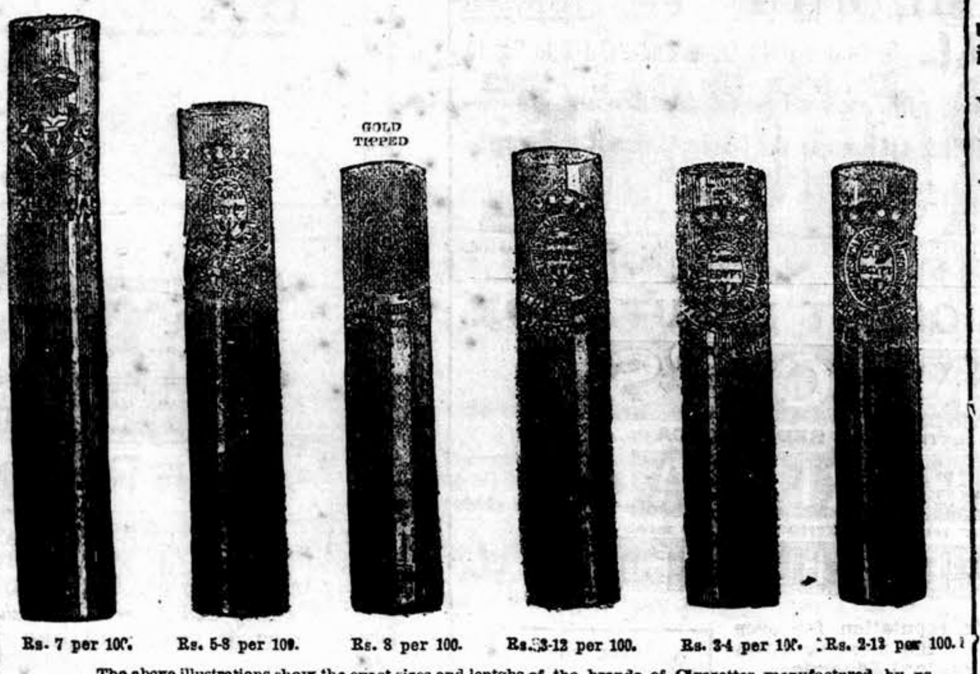

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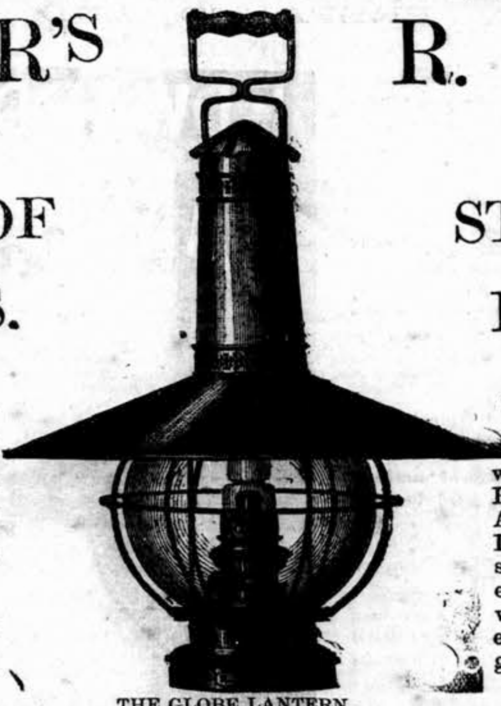

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